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What's a Capon and Why

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By GEORGE BEUOY.

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George Beuoy's Start On The Farm

First printed in the Kansas City Star, February, 1912. A mechanic had written the Star that he had $800, and asked for advise as to investing in a farm. The Star wrote four agricultural college presidents and a number of farmers, stating they would give a prize for and publish the best answer. The following actual experience, written by Mr. Beuoy won, and was published as follows:

Dingley Dell Farm, Cedarvale, Kas.—To the Star: "Mechanic" is in about the same position as I found myself several years ago. Perhaps it will prove useful and interesting to him to know how we solved the problem.

At that time I was agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway at a small town in Oklahoma. I was drawing a good salary, had a wife and three small children and had saved up a trifle over $800. I did not know much about farming, in fact it had been the chief desire of my parents that I should not know anything about farming. While it is true that I came from farmer stock and was raised until I was of school age on the farm, as an only child my parents were determined that I should be something besides a farmer.

In common with many other farmers they were possessed with the mistaken idea that the farmers are the worst abused people on earth, and that old idea was hammered into me at every opportunity. As soon as I was out of the eight grade I was hurried away to high school at Independence, Kas., where I was given a four-year course and a finishing year at Salina.

As soon as I finished school the folks at home decided that it would not be well to let me taste farm life and I was placed in a Western Union office to learn telegraph work. I worked with that company for some time and afterwards held various positions with the Santa Fe Railway Company, seeing service at many points in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Small Things That Result Big.

I mention these facts in order to make my position clear and to show just how much I really knew about farming. I have just two things from my city life and railroad work that I really appreciate. These two things are all that I care to remember. I expect to keep them as long as I live. One is a letter of recommendation from S. M. Neice, superintendent of Independence, Kas., city schools, and the other is my official tabulated record while with the Santa Fe, signed by Superintendent Barnes of the Southern Kansas and T. J. Whisenand of the Panhandle Division, together

with a personal letter from them stating that they would be pleased to send me transportation whenever I wanted to go to work again. These papers are official evidence that I am farming from choice and not from necessity.

I have noticed that certain small things bring very large re-

GEORGE BEUOY

Pronounced like it was spelled Bowie. You can remember it by just thinking of a BOWIE-knife. Leave the knife off and you have it. In fact the Bowie-knife was first invented and used by Mr. Beuoy's great uncle, who met his death side by side with Davy Crockett at "The Alamo," with his favorite weapon in his hand and a pile of Mexicans in front of him.

George Beuoy is often referred to as the CAPON KING. His lectures with the Missouri State Poultry Board under the management of T. E. Quisenberry have made him well known in that state. During the fall of 1913 and the first few months of 1914, Mr. Beuoy has lectured and demonstrated at and judged poultry shows, besides many lectures at agricultural colleges and state normal schools. He has also made extended lecture trips in many states with special agriculture trains, and many of the readers will recognize him from the picture above. He has lectured to at least 100,000 people within the last six months.

Mr. Beuoy has spent many years raising chickens, is a breeder of note, has exhibited his Barred Plymouth Rock chickens at all of the large shows of the Central West for many years and has won his full share of honors. Mr. Beuoy owns and operates the Dingley Dell Farm, an exclusive chicken ranch of 160 acres five miles south of Cedar Vale, Kan., R. R. No. 3, and it is here that he first equipped with the very latest and best machinery a real FARM FACTORY for making the George Beuoy Capon Tool. "FIFTY YEARS IN ADVANCE." TESTED, AUTOMATIC, SAFE, GUARANTEED.

sults "sometimes" and the little thing that changed me from a hireling to a man of my own was a box of strawberries. It was along in the spring time and strawberries had just begun to arrive by express, when a little lady received a case of berries at my

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office. She came to the office to get them herself, and as she was signing up for them I suppose I was looking rather wistfully at them. At any rate I remember that I was thinking of the old farm back home and the big strawberry patch.

When the lady had signed for the berries she said, "Mr. Agent, I wish you would open the crate for me, I should like to see if they are in good condition." I opened them up for her and she took out two boxes and set them on the counter and walked out. That was the first, last and only kind act I ever knew to happen to a railroad agent. I knew it was time for me to quit and I wrote my resignation that evening and sent it in.

I have had a strawberry patch of my own every year since with lots of berries and sure enough Jersey cream on 'em, too.

The Purchase.

In a few weeks I was checked out. I never stopped to figure what I was going to do. I knew there was no doubt about it. I was going to farm. I "hiked" back to the old home community,

MRS. GEORGE BEUOY.

The little lady that has made the Dingley Dell Barrel Plymouth Rock chickens famous. She is the one that really raised the chicks. She set the hens and tended to the little ones. With the help of Father Capon she has produced many state show winners in the last six years.

Note the hat. The trimming is made of Barred Plymouth Rock feathers plucked from state show winning pullets, bred, raised and exhibited by Mrs. Beuoy.

If you want to know anything about Barred Plymouth Rock chickens write her. She has, and is, making a success of the poultry business. Mrs. Beuoy is an expert caponizer and will take pleasure in explaining any doubtful points to the ladies.

and was fortunate enough to find an old family friend that had a farm to sell. There was one hundred and sixty acres of it with about the usual farm buildings, and as it had been rented for a number of years everything was in pretty bad shape. They were willing to sell it to me for $3,000. Of course I did not have that amount of money, but I did have $500 that I felt that I could pay down as first payment. I explained to the owner the exact situation, and after thinking it over, the $500 was accepted as first payment, and a mortgage taken for the balance, to run five years at 6 per cent.

Now I had the farm, the wife and babies and $300 to make good with. The first thing that we bought was fifty Barred Plymouth Rock hens and three roosters. These were pure bred birds, and I was in luck to get the bunch for $50. The eggs they laid the first fall and winter just about kept us in groceries after paying their feed bill.

We bought two Jersey cows for $60 (they were cheaper then than now). That left $190 to get a team. I found a team of young mules that had been battered up pretty badly in some heavy railroad work, and I bought the span for $150. They were blemished about the legs and shoulders, and were sore and very stiff from rough usage, but I felt sure with good care and rest they would come out and make a fair work team by spring, and they did.

In less than a year's time I realized $300 cash for them from a regular mule buyer. I then bought a good span of mares with the money.

Bargains in Farm Tools.

Now I had the team to do the work, but lacked the equipment to farm and had no money. Along about that time, however, I noticed a good many farm sales advertised, with terms all sums of over $10 one year's time without interest. The rest was simple: To get my farm equipment all I had to do was to buy more than $10 worth at a time and satisfy the clerk of the sale that I was good for the amount, which I was always able to do. And I wish to add that I secured in that way a first class set of tools such as I really needed at a surprisingly low cost, just about one-fifth of what I would have had to pay for new ones. In many instances they were just as good to me as new ones.

It was not all fun by any means. We all of us just simply got right down close to Nature and stayed with it. That first winter I pulled a cross-cut saw a good deal of the time and blistered my hands up in pretty bad shape, too, but I liked it and I would rather do it today than balance a set of books for any old firm. We did not run any store bills. The hens helped out a lot about that part and my wife made a little butter to sell and we bought

at the stores just what we could pay for and did without the rest.

We raised a good crop that first year and were able to meet our payments and had a little left over. Now that was several years ago. We owe $2,000 on the place, having renewed the mortgage, but we have made many improvements that have cost considerable cash. We have built onto the house, have one of the best poultry houses going and considerable stock. Our total sales from the farm last season was $1,186.34. Almost $100 a month over and above the living expense of the entire family. So we feel that we are doing well, perhaps not making so much money as we did on a salary, but we are saving ten times as much and are enjoying life. The farmer game is well worth playing. It's fine to enjoy that free and easy feeling that comes only to those who are their own boss.

Independence at Last.

We have enough stock and salable stuff on hands that we could cash in at any time and pay our mortgage off, and I have never seen the job that I would exchange our farm for.

Now, if Mr. Mechanic has got that farmer feeling and his wife has it, too, there is no good reason why they can't make a go of it with that $800 of his. But they will have to work together. No poor man can start on a farm and make a real success of it except he have a good wife to help. There will be seasons when the crop is short and the wife's end of the business will bring in more ready money than all the rest of the farm.

I note that Mechanic wants to know what proportion of cows, pigs, etc., to get with his $800. There will not be any proportion to it, my dear Mechanic. Just you get a cow, a sow pig, a few well bred hens and do without everything else that you possibly can for the first year or so and the rest will come automatically to your notice. The things that you just have to have will stick up before you in a way that you can't dodge and there will be no doubt about it. If there is just pass it up and do without. That's real "Scientific" farming, and the only kind a poor man can do. But if followed out correctly you will soon be in position to do as you like and have what you want without asking any "old manager" about it.

GEORGE BEUOY.

Dingley Dell Farm.

Made 500 Capons, Had Fine Luck

Mulvane, Kansas, Sept. 9th, 1913.

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—We received the No. 10 capon set O. K. and were pleased with it . We have operated on about five hundred (500) and had fine luck. The birds are doing fine.

Yours truly,

E. D. FISHER.

Dingley Dell Farm

A Chicken Ranch

The home of the Celebrated Dingley Dell Strain of Barred Plymouth Rock chickens, the greatest laying strain on earth.

Birds bred and raised on the Dingley Dell Farm have won more premiums at the really great poultry shows of the Central West than those from any other one strain. The seasons of 1910 to 1914 Mr. Beuoy exhibited at the Kansas State Show, winning four first prizes and many minor places; next he shipped an entirely different pen of birds to the Big Four State Intermountain Show at Ogden, Utah, where thirteen thousand people paid admission the first day of the show, winning first, second and third pullet, besides prizes on pen and cockerel. A truly great performance, considering the fifteen hundred mile ship and the hot competition. Following these great shows Mr. Beuoy showed next at the Missouri State Show at Kansas City, and then at Independence, Kan., where he made a clean sweep of all the first prizes in a large class of birds, closing the season at Topeka, Kan., at the National Barred Rock Show where his winning cockerel was the center of attraction. Few, if any, breeders of Barred Rocks can show as good a record in as many real large shows in as widely separated sections as that established by Mr. Beuoy. His winning record of thirty-nine first prizes in the seasons just past is a record by itself, to say nothing of the specials and minor places that his birds have won.

The Dingley Dell Farm contains one hundred and sixty acres devoted exclusively to raising the best farm chickens on earth. Over two miles of chicken tight fence used in making the yards for the special mating. Exhibition, quality, small, special matings, the rule; only two hundred females kept to use as breeders, and our entire time is devoted to them. The Dingley Dell Farm has been called the ten thousand dollar chicken ranch; in reality it represents a much larger investment. The Dingley Dell Barred Plymouth Rocks are the Bred-to-Lay strain, with the winning habit bred in.

Cockerels, hens and pullets for sale at all times. Show birds, fit to win in any company, a specialty. Good breeding females at two dollars each and up, depending on the individual quality. Cockerels are three dollars each and up. We cannot afford to sell the pick of the cockerels for less, as CAPONS sold in bunches on the open market AVERAGE US THREE DOLLARS each. Only the best cockerels are kept for breeders. We must have as much for them as they would bring as Capons.

An Ideal Barred Plymouth Rock Pullet—the Kind Found on the Dingley Dell Farm, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Price of Setting Eggs

We will have but one grade of eggs to sell for setting purposes this season—the best; these will be from our special exhibition matings, from our bred-to-lay prize winning blood. We are going to sell these eggs at five dollars per setting; two settings for nine dollars; 14 eggs to the setting.

GUARANTEE—We guarantee the eggs to be strictly fresh, nice smooth eggs, from special mated prize winning stock. Should you fail to hatch as many as nine chicks from each setting purchased of us we will replace the setting at one-half price. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Please do not send personal checks, as we have to pay exchange on them. Remit by Bank Draft, Postoffice Money Order or Express Order. Make them payable to GEORGE BEUOY, Cedar Vale, Kan.

Life member of American Poultry Association.

Member American Plymouth Rock Club.

Very Successful; Lost Only One Out of Eighty

Chehalis, Wash., November 4th, 1913.

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—As per your offer in "What's a Capon, and Why?" I am enclosing a stamp for reply. Have been very successful with the No. 10 set of tools bought of you, and have 80 capons, with more to operate on. Have only lost one, and that from crowding at night. Thanking you in advance for the favor, I beg to remain, sincerely yours,

H. T. CLIPPINGER, 1555 Market St.

A George Beuoy Capon ready for the market, weight 12 pounds, worth 20 cents a pound on the cheapest market in the country, and worth 30 cents a pound on any Eastern market, or 25 cents a pound on any Western market. Which would you prefer, old tough rooster or a bird like this?

Made 250 Capons Without a "Slip."

Springfield, Minn., December 8, 1913.

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—Kindly let me know what you can furnish me six cockerels for. I made 250 capons this year and don't think I have a "slip." I never made a capon before this year or even saw it done.

Yours truly,

JULES J. MAUGET.

(Note: Mr. Mauget used George Beuoy's No. 10 set of tools.)

What's a Capon and Why?

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A capon is an unsexed male bird. They are not hatched that way. To become a capon a young male bird must be operated on in much the same manner as any other male animal intended for eating purposes. The operation correctly performed, the capon grows to twice the size he would, had he been left entire. His flesh is the juiciest, sweetest and most tender of any known meat,

A Rooster. Note the Slim Body, Heavy Comb and "Elecky" Appearance Not Found in the Capon.

selling for much more per pound than any other kind of fowl. In fact, the capon has become a modern necessity. Formerly, capon was the most expensive luxury to be had. Capon in the olden times was the crowning event in the feast of the ancient kings and queens. Capons are still the greatest delicacy that can be placed before the particular epicure. Their rich, wholesome, ten-

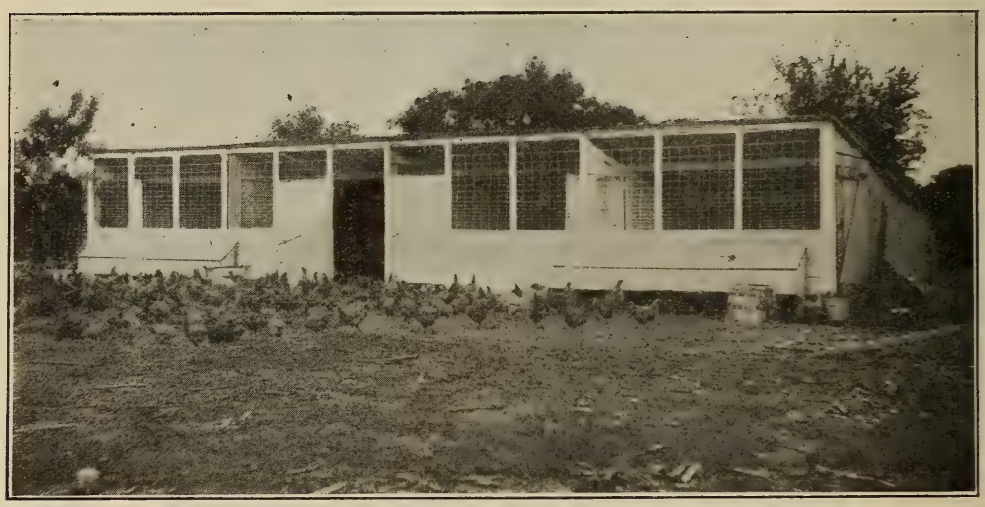
der flesh contains the life-giving, brain-forming, strength-producing food that is required by the high strung workingman of modern times, be his work indoors or out.

Modern invention and ingenuity have placed the capon within the reach of every one with energy and ambition enough to feed and care for a chicken. In order to have some capons, all that is necessary is to remove the young cockerel's reproducing organs. These organs are not exposed on the outside of the body as they are in the larger animals, but are carried on the inside. You will find them just under the backbone, one on each side, and in line between the last two ribs.

In order to remove these organs it is absolutely necessary to use some kind of instrument. The success of the operation will depend upon the character of the tools used.

Very few birds are killed, or even hurt, by the operation. Unless you attempt to use some sort of sharp-edged clipping testicle remover, which is very dangerous. The real discouraging feature heretofore has been due to the large amount of "slips" that would develop from each bunch operated on.

"A slip" is no good. He is the scoundrel that has kept the profitable, kind-hearted capon from becoming the most popular



A Scene on the Dingley Dell Farm, Cedar Vale, Kansas. An Open Front House, the Best Type for Housing Any Kind of Chickens, Especially Capons. This House Has Four Rooms, Is Fifty Feet Long and Sixteen Feet Deep. Note the Nest Boxes on Outside. Dog and Hog Proof.

bird that the world has ever known. The slip himself cannot be personally blamed for this. The fact is, he no doubt would much prefer to be a capon and in due time enter into his proper place in high society. The slip, however, has to be content with a place midway between the capon and the old rooster. Bringing on the market a few cents per pound more than his daddy, the old rooster, and much less than his kind-hearted brother, the capon. A slip is caused by an imperfect operation, due principally to a

wrongly constructed tool. In making a capon the parts to be removed are very soft and tender, almost like jelly, and attached to the bird with cords and membranes. Much the same as in other animals, except that the organs are inside the bird's body. The nature of the fowl is such that the smallest particle of these organs, cords or adhering membranes left in the bird will result in nature trying to grow a new organ. With the old-style tools it is almost impossible to remove them entire. In fifty to sixty per cent of the cases enough is usually left to cause nature to try to replace them, resulting in the discouraging, unprofitable slip. Hence the shortage in the world's supply of capons. Of course there are some exceptions; certain sections of the country near the large critical markets, where capons command forty to fifty cents per pound, have stuck to the problem on account of the unusual large profits that were to be made from capons. Certain individuals, after much practice and many expensive experiences, have mastered the art with the old style tools, until they were able to get a fairly large per cent of capons.

These men have made a business of caponizing for the community, charging so much per bird operated on for their services. Wherever one of these experts is available the capon industry has developed to large proportions.

In summing up the facts it at once becomes apparent that capons are very profitable and much to be desired. The real reason they are not more generally found in this country is the lack of a set of instruments that the ordinary person can use successfully without special training.

Within the last six months of 1911 such tools have been per-

Recommends George Beuoy Instruments Very Highly.

Mangum, Okla., November 14th, 1913.

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—Will write you in regard to capons. I have around one hundred. I have good success with the tools I bought of you. I began on live birds and only lost six all summer's work, and I think I am just about right with making capons, and I don't think I have had half-dozen slips out of my bunch of capons. Out of twenty birds worked last year with a Pilling outfit I only got two capons. Thompson's folks, on Route No. 3, used my tools all spring, and when they saw how good they were they ordered a set of you. I have recommended them highly, and think there will be more used around Mangum soon. We live a mile and a half from Mangum, and so many come out to see "That Rooster," as they call it, caring for little chicks (a capon.) Please give me the address of the firm you ship your capons to. Yours respectfully,

MRS. JOHN SCHRYVER, R. R. No. 4.

fected and patented. Personally I have tried out these tools and know that they are all that is claimed for them. These tools were originally invented and patents obtained or applied for by George Beuoy. These tools work practically automatic, and very little skill is required to make a capon with them. Rightly used a slip is impossible. Once tried you will never be without capons —they are the greatest eating to be had. That is what we have always thought, but after we had the pleasure of reading the following letter we knew it to be a fact. Surely no higher authority than the president of the American Poultry Association need be cited on this point:

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 24, 1909.

Dear Mr. Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Beuoy:—I cannot begin to express the thanks of myself and family for the magnificent capon you sent us. He arrived in the afternoon, and when I got home I found my little boys had him out playing with him and they thought that he was about big enough to make a horse. I have to leave this afternoon, and I just could not bear the thought of leaving without tasting some of that juicy bird. So last night I killed and dressed him and today we had him good and brown. Now I am not flattering you when I say that I have eaten pheasant, ducks, geese and chickens cooked by some of the most expert chefs in America, but I never ate anything equal to that capon. I really dread to leave home this afternoon, for two reasons: First, I fear the entire family have eaten so much capon that they will likely get down. Second, I would like to be here for another fine lunch off of that capon served cold. There were twelve of us ate a magnificent meal today. Now, this is counting in my family and visitors that we invited in to partake of the feast, and still there was some to spare. We did not quite get twelve baskets full of fragments, but they have plenty left for supper and I am going away in a short time and will miss finishing the treat. You know how the women appreciate something nice for the table; well, my wife was certainly happy to get that fine capon, and she joins me in expressing our thanks. Mr. Beuoy, I do not know how I can ever pay you for your kindness in this matter, and I hope when I see you at Wichita (at the State Poultry Show) I will be able to make good with you in some way to show you that I appreciate your kindness far more than this letter begins to express.

Wishing you a merry Xmas and a happy New Year, I am,

Cordially yours,

REESE V. HICKS.

The above letter to Mr. Beuoy was written by Mr. Hicks, at that time president of The American Poultry Association and editor-in-chief of Poultry Culture. President Hicks voices the sentiments of every one that have tried capons. They are undoubtedly the best eating to be had. Under present conditions they are not an expensive luxury, but within the reach of everyone.

Capons For Hatching Early Chicks

Can be Made to Do Good Service if You Are Willing to Help the First Three Days.

Written by Matt W. Baldwin, Associate Editor, and first published in the National Barred Rock Journal, Union City, Mich.

At this season of the year most of us are holding a personal debate with ourselves as to what we will do to get out some early chicks. Of course we all recognize the value of the incubator, but the older a fancier becomes the less he likes monkeying with them—somehow I'm averse to using an incubator-hatched cockerel as a breeder, and my prejudice hasn't much of a foundation either; in other words, I prefer the hen-hatched and hen-raised chick as a breeder.

I've seen some mighty good birds hatched and raised artificially; in fact, I've raised 'em myself, but I prefer hen-raised stock.

But supposing that you can't find setters when you want them, then what?

Let me tell you something which you probably know, and likely have forgotten. You can set a capon any time you want to; that's something you can't always do with a setting hen. Sometimes she'll sit and sometimes she won't—at least she won't set where you want her to. Leave her alone in the cow barn with a discarded doorknob and she'll set; but put her in a nice quiet woodshed with a clean nest and a nice setting of $10 eggs, and she'll postively refuse service. But a capon will tend to business at any time when you are ready to insist on it.

My knowledge of capons is quite intimate, for I've made many hundreds of them; have set them and have used them as foster mothers for incubator chicks; so in this instance I can vouch for what I say. Any capon and every capon is crazy to hover chicks, and they will fight for them with a greater courage than will a hen, and they will dig and scratch for them from early morning till late at night. They are enthusiastic nurses so long as the chicks respond to the broody clucking, but when the chicks get so old and independent that they scatter and forage for themselves then Mr. Capon will spend his time around the brooders trying to coax the younger chicks out, and if you let them out, you will know what it means to be a proud and happy capon.

The old English or French method of setting a capon is the one I have used. You must have a small, low nesting box prepared; then pull quit a few of the breast feathers and dab the bare breast with weak mustard water. The idea in this is to establish a slight irritation; then put Mr. Capon on the nest. It will not be long before he settles down in the correct posi-

tion, and you can then slip the eggs under him with as little disturbance as possible; in fact, it is best to give him the eggs after dark. The next day you take him off for feed and water and remove the eggs. When you think he has had sufficient time put him back and as soon as he settles slip back the eggs. You remove the eggs simply as a precaution against breakage. The next day when you release the capon he will most likely go back to his duties without your help. At the same time it pays to

MAT BALDWIN, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Bared Rock breeder and fancier. Mat says capons are good setters and Mat should know, because he has tried them.

see that he does. In fact, you have to look after him the first three days, much the same as you would a hen. When once down he ceases to be a capon and has become a broody hen; ruffles his feathers at your approach, and takes a hunk out of your hand if you get too familiar.

You must not expect a 10-months-old capon to accept henly duties as readily as one that is a year or more old. Those that

I set the first time were probably 15 months old, for they were early hatched chicks of the previous year, and were not set until July, and then rather as an experiment, on its being recalled to my memory that the English and French set capons.

I kept two of my capons over for the next year. Their spurs had to be sawed off, for they grew very long—much longer than a cock's—but I gave them eggs early in the spring and had no trouble in setting them, and they each raised a strong brood of their own hatching, and later took care of big broods of incubator hatched chicks.

I am afraid to tell you about the weight of these two capons when shown at a winter show when 2 years and 8 months old, but I'd better make my strange story still more strange, and much easier to disbelieve—one weighed 18 pounds, the other 15; together they weighed 33 pounds.

They were Barred Plymouth Rocks, sired by a cockerel bought in the show room three years previously.

The first year that I made capons I showed six that must have been about eight months old, for they were hatched in April and shown, I think, in December. The six averaged 9¼ pounds in the show room.

It takes good eyesight to make good capons, but in '93 my eyes began to go back on me; that stopped my caponizing operations, but if I was running a "sure to goodness" poultry plant I would always have a few "nurse" capons on hand. Anybody who is running a commercial poultry plant can make very nice money with capons. In order to meet the roaster market they should be old enough and large enough to operate on about the end of July; in other words, about one and one-half pounds in weight and ten weeks old. You can make a good capon at same weight if operated on in August; but the earlier bird gives better return and makes the most money.

Capons are in demand from November right through until Easter. They should weigh seven pounds or more; the greater the weight the better the price — that is, if six-pound capons command 20 cents per pound, a seven-pound capon will bring 25 cents ,and an eight-pounder 30 cents. These are not actual figures of values, but simply express the difference weight makes in value. But one can see that a good caponizer can make nice money turning cull cockerels into capons. In raising capons for market it is advisable to raise them on pasture with a limited grain feed. Thirty days before marketing confine them in a fattening pen on a highly concentrated diet.

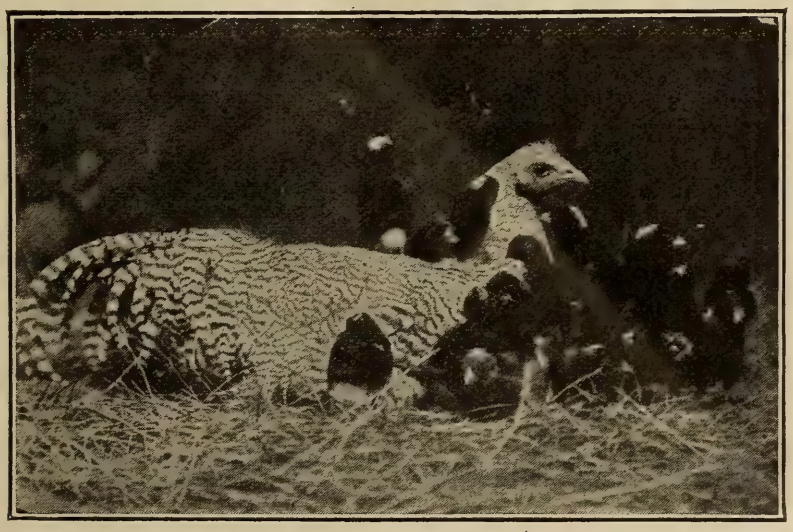
IF A CHILD CAN DO IT SO CAN YOU.

George Beuoy instructing a class of youngsters at a prominent school in St. Louis, Mo., in the art of Caponizing. Note the little boy working a live bird. He made a real capon and showed it at the big St. Louis show last winter and won a nice prize.

CHAPTER II.

CAPONS AS FOSTER MOTHERS.

Did you ever see a capon with a brood of little chicks? No! Well, you have certainly missed something worth an effort to see, even though you never expect to raise a chicken as long as you live. It certainly is an interesting sight to see a capon performing the mother's duties. When it comes to taking real good, attentive, loving care of a brood of newly hatched chicks the capon has the old hen beaten at every turn. In the first place, his plumage is much more abundant, the feathers are longer and softer and his spread of wing is much greater than Madam Hen; in fact, his accommodations are much more ample in every respect. The capon has a commanding cluck, cluck, that the little chicks seem to understand perfectly, and when



The Proof—A Capon and Chicks.

Real photograph, without retouching in any way. Capons are the best means of raising little chicks that we have ever tried. On our large farm we have raised from 500 to 600 chicks each year for the last five years. These were hatched in incubators and given to capons to raise. They were taken right from the machine and given to the capons. The capons have raised to maturity over 85 per cent of all the chicks given to them, a feat that would hardly be possible with any style of brooder. A capon will cluck and hover the little chicks exactly the same as a hen. It requires very little training to have them do this.

the occasion demands he has the capacity to raise his voice so that the youngsters that have strayed some distance away may hear him and regain the brood in time to avoid danger. Best of all, the hawk does not fly that can take a chick from a good

Barred Plymouth Rock capon. On various occasions I have seen a capon with a brood of chicks take a running shot at a hawk, the big yellow kind, that was in the act of seizing a chick, and knock the hawk as much as ten feet, rolling on the ground. As the hawk regained his wings he lost no time in getting away, and no further trouble was experienced from that particular bird. He will cluck and hover a motherless brood of chicks willingly and much better than the best of hens. All hens are not alike, some are better than others with chicks. Capons are the same in that respect, some are better than others.

Rightly handled, we have never seen a capon that would refuse to mother a brood of newly-hatched chicks. In connection with the incubator, they have proved to be the best method of brooding the little chicks that we have ever tried. Always ready to take the little fluffy balls of down and care for

Capons Keep the Little Turkeys Dry and Safe.

Bristol, Vermont, R. R. No. 3, Nov. 18th, 1913.
Mr. Geo. Geuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—I bought of you last year a No. 10 set of capon tools and my husband and I operated on some chickens and have some nice capons as result.

We hatched our TURKEY EGGS under hens and gave the poults to capons to raise. They took fine care of them. We did not have to worry at all when there was a hard rain. The capons kept our turkeys dry and safe.

We used the capons to mother our young chicks and rented out some capons for the same purpose.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. MAHLON PURINTON.

them until they are matured birds, if not weaned from them sooner. Where it is advisable to change the father capon from a bunch of larger to smaller chicks, it is of course necessary to wean him from the larger ones. To accomplish this it is best to shut the capon up in a rather dark place for three or four days, entirely away from the old brood. The younger chicks may then be placed under him some night and left the following day with him, after which he will usually take up with them and no further trouble be experienced. It is no trouble to start a capon with little chicks in the first place. They just naturally take to young chicks the same as a duck takes to water. It is important that the capon be quite gentle or he will be more difficult to handle. For the best results have a small yard with a coop in it. Place the capon in this yard a few days before you intend to give him the chicks. It will give him time to get located and at home in his new quarters. If the capon has never

raised chicks before it is best that the chicks be about one week old to start him with. As the brood coop has no perches in it, the capon will go to roost squatting on the floor. Just about dark take the little chicks out and place them under his wings, one or two at a time, until they are all under. The capon will not object to this, but will rather like it. Should he for any reason seem to be restless, tickle him under the chin and talk to him a little in a soothing voice, and all will soon be well. You will have to be up good and early the next morning to see how things progress.

Usually the next morning the capon will be talking, scolding and hovering the little fellows the same as the hen. Sometimes one will seem to be in doubt, will hold up one foot in his feathers, standing on one leg, and not say much. Where they perform in this manner, take the chicks entirely away from them and try it again the second night, in the meantime keeping the capon confined to the coop and as dark as possible. By the second morning the most obstinate of them will be clucking and ready to fight for the brood. After they have once learned how to do it right, young newly hatched chicks may be given to them with perfect safety. In warm weather one capon will care for thirty chicks, but we have found it much better to have only twenty chicks to the capon. At the big Topeka poultry show in January, 1911, George Beuoy of the Dingley Dell Farm, Cedar Vale, Kan., had on exhibition two capons with twenty newly hatched chicks to each capon. The chicks were about one week old, were hatched in an incubator and shipped from Cedar Vale to Topeka the two coldest days of that year, the thermometer registering 12 degrees below zero. The chicks, going astray, were on the road two nights and one day, without feed or water. The little chicks were right in a box 14x36 inches, with the capons, and came through without the loss of a single chick. Truly a remarkable performance. Something that would have been impossible with the best of mother hens, but only a fair example of what may be expected of a capon with little chicks. Hundreds of people saw these birds, as they were the center of attraction at that great show. Mr. Beuoy is a breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks with a national reputation. Birds bred and raised by him having won more prizes at the really large and up-to-date shows than any other breeder of that variety in the Central West. Many of his prize winners were raised by capons, that being the only system on his large poultry farm, having discarded the brooders entirely in favor of the capons. In communities where capons are well known they are used almost exclusively for raising little chicks. It makes no difference if the chicks are hatched under hens instead of incubators, it pays to take them from the hen and let the capon care for them. Put the hen back on the laying job and let her fill the egg basket while daddy capon scratches

Capons as Foster Mothers.

Harper, Kansas, May 21, 1912.

George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas: Please send me a copy of "What's a Capon and Why?" I have had a few Capons and wish to raise more of them. I think they are fine for brooders. I have one that runs with 112 little chicks in the daytime, but he only cares for twenty at night. The rest are kept in the brooder. Please send the book at once. Yours truly,

Box 141. MRS. FRANK PALMER.

for the young chicks. It seems hard for some to believe that capons will actually do all this, and this point is well illustrated in the following true incident:

A certain bank cashier in our town became very much intrested in capons as a pastime. He secured a few cockerels and operated on them, taking a great deal of interest in the work as a diversion from his more strenuous occupation, and incidentally, enjoying a fine capon feast with friends now and then. On one such occasion early last spring, soon after he had started his first capon with little chicks, his little grandson, just learning to talk real plain, was amongst the favored ones. The cashier, bubbling over with enthusiasm and delight with his success as producer and trainer of expert mother nurses, called the guests out to see for themselves. The sight was new and impressive, as the banker scattered bits of corn bread before the capon and his brood of baby chicks. Everybody was very quiet, contemplating the scene. About the only sound to be heard was the encouraging cluck, cluck, of the old bird as he insisted that the little fellows partake of the feast as he broke apart the most choice morsels for them. All at once, in a very solemn voice, the grandson inquired: "Say, Grandpa, is that a dady hen?"

A Lady Worked 120 First Time—Only Lost One.

Mont Ida, Kansas.

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—Please send me a list of capon buyers. I had splendid success with the Capon Tools (No. 10 set, bought of you). I have worked one hundred and twenty (120) birds and only lost one, and it was not right; had its back hurt. I worked Mrs. Atwater's chickens for her and she thought the tools could not be beat, and she sent for a set at once. I got ten cents apiece for working the birds and have the promise of one hundred more to work. We have eaten several capons and they are certainly GRAND. We will always have some capons on this farm. Wishing you the best of success, I remain, yours very truly,

MRS. BELLE WATTS, R. R. No. 1.

CHAPTER III.

THE REASON OF HIGH PRICES FOR CAPONS.

IF A CHILD CAN DO IT SO CAN YOU.
LITTLE HELEN BEUOY, CEDAR VALE, KANSAS, MAKING A CAPON.
At the time this picture was taken Helen was only ten years old. This little girl makes spending money by working birds for the neighbors. She gets ten cents for each capon she makes. It is easy for her to operate on fifty in one afternoon.

Capons bring high prices; there will always be a demand for them far in excess of the supply. Some makers of capon instruments have enlarged on the prices obtainable for capons

and overstated the facts. No doubt but that 40 to 50 cents per pound can be obtained in certain aristocratic sections for dressed capon in fancy style. However, that is not what interests the average producer. It is the price readily obtainable on the open market that should govern them. Careful observations covering the last five years and based on Central Western conditions show that the average price in season for capons to be right around 20 cents per pound. In some instances as low as 15 cents per pound, live weight. Farther East, where capons are better known, the price was much better.

It is not a question of how much you can get for the capon; the point is, you cannot afford to be without capons, even though you never intend to sell one. One capon will more than pay for a set of tools that will last forever. As a source of food supply they cannot be ignored. With a good set of instruments

Fourteen-Pound Barred Rock Capon, Sweepstakes Winner at Kansas City Wichita and Independence. 1913-14.

in your possession you at once have unlimited access to the greatest table delicacy obtainable in ancient or modern times, a so-called luxury that was out of the reach of the poor man and not always obtainable by the rich. Modern down-to-date invention, together with a little "gumption" on the part of the consumer, has placed this dish within the reach of all. As a source of profit no other part of the poultry business offers so great a return as capons. It is safe to figure that they will always bring twice as much per pound as the average price of hens. They will average about twice as heavy, just as the finished steer will outweigh and outsell the cow.

As a means of recreation "caponizing" presents a subject full of interest and running over with possibilities. Bankers, teachers, clerks and business men in all lines of work get great

enjoyment from a few capons. The operation is very interesting, requiring a certain amount of skill. But it is soon learned and easily performed.

Children especially take great interest in the operation and in watching the birds develop, boys or girls of over 10 years being very quick to get the hang of the operation and soon become expert at it. Note the picture of Helen Beuoy. Helen learned the operation herself, practicing first on a dead bird, one that had just been killed to eat. The season just passed Helen worked on many birds, and quit the season without the loss of a single one. The picture is from an actual photo without retouching in any way. Taken by Ocie Sartin while Helen was operating on a live bird. At the time the picture was taken Helen was only 10 years old. You will note that she is using the Geo. Beuoy No. 10 set of instruments; these are the kind of tools that make real capons.

There are several good reasons why capons bring such high

Twelve Pound White Rock Capon.

prices, the principal one being that capons hit the market at a time when all other poultry is very scarce and hard to get at any price. A capon gets his growth usually during February or March and is ready for the market at that time. This is too early in the season for young chicks or broilers and those who have wintered a bunch of hens do not care to sell at this time on account that the hens are laying their best and eggs are at the top price at this season. There are no grass cattle on the market, which means that beef, pork and all kinds of meat, in fact, is not only very scarce and high but in many instances cannot be had at all. The capon is at his best at this time and comes in at exactly the proper time to fill a long felt want and to supply the market with the best possible quality of meat.

At least half the chickens hatched each year are male birds, early hatched birds are of course the most profitable, as this is a well known fact the result is that the bulk of the chicken crop

IF A CHILD CAN DO IT, SO CAN YOU

Carl Fritz Beuoy, age 7 years, making a capon. Carl is quite an expert; worked fifty birds this season, twenty of them for Wm. McNeely well known stockman of Cedar Vale, Kan., doing the work all himself. The capons were later sold to the Seymour Packing Co. of Windfield, Kan., and pronounced first class. Carl uses the No. 10 George Beuoy set, as you can see in the pitcure.

is hatched during March, April and May. This means that the young males or at least half of all the chickens raised will be ready for market at or about the same time.

Under old methods this half of the poultry crop of this country would reach the market as frying chickens or broilers and all in a bunch, or nearly so. Under the best conditions they would all come onto the market within ninety days and during the hottest time of the season. This means that the market would become glutted and no demand. The price would have to sink to its lowest ebb and the birds sold for less than it cost to raise them.

Modern conditions demand modern methods, and it is only by caponizing the young males that this valuable source of wholesome food can be conserved and distributed over the entire year instead of being rushed to the market in a bunch.

Five or six years ago we began to caponize all of our surplus male birds and since then the capons have been the most profitable part of our poultry business. As a matter of fact up to that time we had lost money on the male half of our flock, now they make us more profit than the hens or pullets. We sell them right on the market and what we have done and are still doing, any farmer or poultry raiser can do equally as well.

It will be but a very short time until capons will be found on every farm in the country, the signs of the times point that way and the issue cannot be dodged. Capons are bound to come. Conditions demand that the male birds be caponized in order to protect the egg crop, if for no other reason. We are told and most of us know it to be a fact that unfertilized eggs can be kept in a perfectly fresh condition for many months. It is also an established fact that unfertilized eggs will sell for double the price of eggs that are fertilized. The problem with the farmer who produces the bulk of the egg crop has been to find a practical way of disposing of the males. Forced on the market during the hot months they were sure to produce a loss. Under the old method, it was almost impossible for the average farmer to make capons with any degree of success. Necessity, as usual, is the mother of invention and these new conditions demanded a modern way of making capons, one that would be safe, sure and effective. These conditions have all been met in the Geo. Beuoy Capon Tools invented and patented by George Beuoy, a farmer of Cedar Vale, Kan., some six years ago. I have been using a set of these tools ever since they were first invented, caponizing several hundred birds each year with the very best success. I have a little boy only seven years old that can do the work just as well and almost as fast as myself. There is scarcely any danger from the operation if the proper instruments are used. Best results can be secured if the birds are worked on when quite small. In the American breeds when they are about like quails in size and appearance is the best time. In the small breeds like Leghorns, they will have to be worked even smaller than that on account of the

fact that birds of small breeds develop much faster sexually than the larger breeds. The idea is to get them just before the comb and wattles begin to grow or redden up.

It is much easier and faster to do this work on poultry than it is to perform a similar operation on any other kind of stock or animal. The danger to the fowl is not so great and the bird will recover from the operation much quicker than a pig or calf. With a little practice any one can soon learn to make thirty or forty capons in an hour. As a starter it is best to practice on a dead bird. Commence on one that you have just killed to eat, work on one or two in that way and you will become accustomed

Capons Made with "Geo. Beuoy Tools" Make Good

Guy E. McGlaskey, White Wyandotte Breeder,
Girard, Kan., May 30th, 1913.

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of instructions and No. 10 set of tools with illustrated instructions received. I tried the tools this morning on six White Wyandottes. I only had the six that were the right size, so I began on a live bird, and operated on them all without killing one. They commenced to eat as soon as I let them down.

Yours truly, GUY E. McGLASKEY.

P. S.—I am crippled with rheumatism and haven't walked for six years. Have to sit in a wheeled chair, but I laid a board across the arms of my chair and used that for an operating table instead of a barrel.—G. E. Mc.

The Capons Made Money

Garard, March 4th, 1914.

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Beuoy:—Well I have sold the capons and we are well pleased with the results. See detailed statement below. The poultry dealer at this place shipped them to Chicago for us. We had him dress them for us and as they did not have to draw them they did not shrink very much. The people around here could hardly believe that capons bring such high prices and they think it is a joke that they will care for little chicks. I am keeping three of mine to raise little chicks and will surprise them again.

Statement—Capons shipped Feb. 19, 1914.

Eleven White Wyandottes and 12 B. Ply Rocks, twenty-three in all.

Weight alive 202 lbs.
Eleven W. Wyandottes weighed dressed, 75 lbs.
Twelve Barred Ply. Rocks weighed dressed, 115 lbs.
Shrinkage in dressing 23 capons only 12 lbs.
Shrinkage in shipping same only one pound.
Price per pound, 25 cents.
Cost of picking and packing, $1.25.
Express to Chicago, $3.90.
Commission of 5 per cent, $2.50.
Total Expense, $7.65.
Total price, $47.25.

Net price $39.60, almost a net price of 21 cents per pound for them. Yours truly, GUY E. McGLASKEY.

to the instruments and will get the parts to be removed fixed in your mind. You will then be anxious to try on a live bird and can proceed with confidence and success. It pays to take plenty of time on the start and go slow on the first few. In case one should be killed it would just bleed to death and would die much quicker than if its head were cut off in the usual way and of course would be just as good to eat.

Capons are profit makers and they bring in the cash at a

Helen and Carl Fritz Beuoy work together since Carl has grown large enough to be real help. The picture of Helen, on page 21, was taken four years ago when Helen was much smaller. Helen is a real expert having made capons for five seasons and has never killed a bird while operating, and she works many birds each season. Helen prefers the No. 10 set shown on page 66, the written guarantee of which is on page 69.

time of the year when we need it most. Usually February and March are dull months on the farm. Have a flock of capons and cash in at this time. It helps.

I remember my first bunch of capons and the nice profit

they made me. It was some five or six years ago. Along in July we found that we had a few over a hundred young cockerels that we must dispose of. Inquiries as to market price developed the fact that we could not get over twenty cents apiece for them or a total of twenty dollars for the hundred birds. I had not at that time had any experience with capons. In fact had never seen the operation but I secured a set of the best instruments I could find and started in on them. At first it was a bit awkward but a little practice and I was all right. We fatted out that bunch of capons, sold them on the market in the latter part of February, shipping them to Kansas City and selling live weight on the mar-

The son of a prominent official of the Missouri State Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Mo., and two Barred Rock Capons, Pete and Repeat. Big enough to use for horses.

ket. As I remember it we received twenty-one cents per pound for them and they weighed a trifle over ten each on the average, which made the hundred capons bring something over two hundred dollars. A gross profit of one hundred and eighty dollars more than they would have brought, sold as cockerels. A net profit of at least one dollar each.

Usually capons will bring about double the average price of hens per pound. It costs about the same to raise a capon as a hen. The capon will weigh at least twice as much and as he sells

higher per pound a good capon will bring about the same amount of money as four hens of the same breed.

Aside from the capon's value as a strictly money making farm issue, he has other qualities that should commend him to your attention. Capons make fine mothers for little newly hatched chicks. In connection with an incubator they are the best means of raising little chicks that we have ever tried. You understand of course that "capons do not lay eggs," and it is no use to write for "capon eggs." But they do love to look after a bunch of little chicks. They will hover them and cluck to them exactly like a mother hen and in most cases are better with the little fellows than the best of hens. It is no trouble to teach them to do this, they just naturally take to little chicks like a small boy to a mud hole. A few years ago capons were scarcely known in this section, now they are becoming quite common. Following my success with capons on the market I was requested to give a lecture and demonstration at our Agricultural College at Manhattan in connection with the annual field meeting of the Kansas State Poultry Federation. This feature was so much of a success and so much interest and enthusiasm was shown that I was engaged by the Missouri State Poultry Board last summer to attend a series of field meetings in that state and lecture and demonstrate the art of caponizing. I was in Missouri some two weeks and gave lectures at nine towns in the principal poultry sections, including one day at their Poultry Experiment Farm at Mountain Grove. The trip was under the management and guidance of T. E. Quinsenberry, director of the Missouri State Poultry Board, and everywhere we met with the greatest interest by crowds which varied from two or five thousand people. I have also within the last few months given lectures and demonstrations in many Kansas towns and a few in Oklahoma, in many instances at the expense and request of the Farmers Institutes and I can say to you that the farmer who does not caponize his male birds the coming season is entirely behind the times and will lose a nice profit to which he is fully entitled and should have. That the farmers in Missouri are awake to the possibilities of capons, is proven I think, by the fact that they have insisted that demonstrations and lectures on capons be included at all field meetings in that state this season.

I do a lot of lecture and demonstration work on this subject, not because I want to, but because I can not get out of it and do my duty to the industry. Honestly, I don't believe it helps the beginner to have some one show him or her how to do it. I believe you can learn better and quicker by commencing on a dead bird, as stated above, and learning by yourself. Too much advice is bad dope—just get out by yourself without anyone to bother and you will be surprised how easy and simple it really is.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF POULTRY HUSBANDRY

Efficient Instruction In All Branches of The Poultry Business
By The Correspondence Method

Mountain Grove, Box G. B., Missouri, Jan. 23, 1915.

Mr. George Beuoy, The Capon King,
Cedarvale, Kan.

Dear Mr. Beuoy:

I write to let you know that great interest is being manifested on the part of our students in the lesson on Capons and Caponizing. We are teaching hundreds of them by mail just how to perform a successful operation, and many of them write that they are able to make good profits from this branch of the industry.

I know a large number of farmers in this state who are caponizing 20¢ and 30¢ cockerels and then holding them over to the season for marketing capons and receiving all the way from $1.50 to $2.25 each for them.

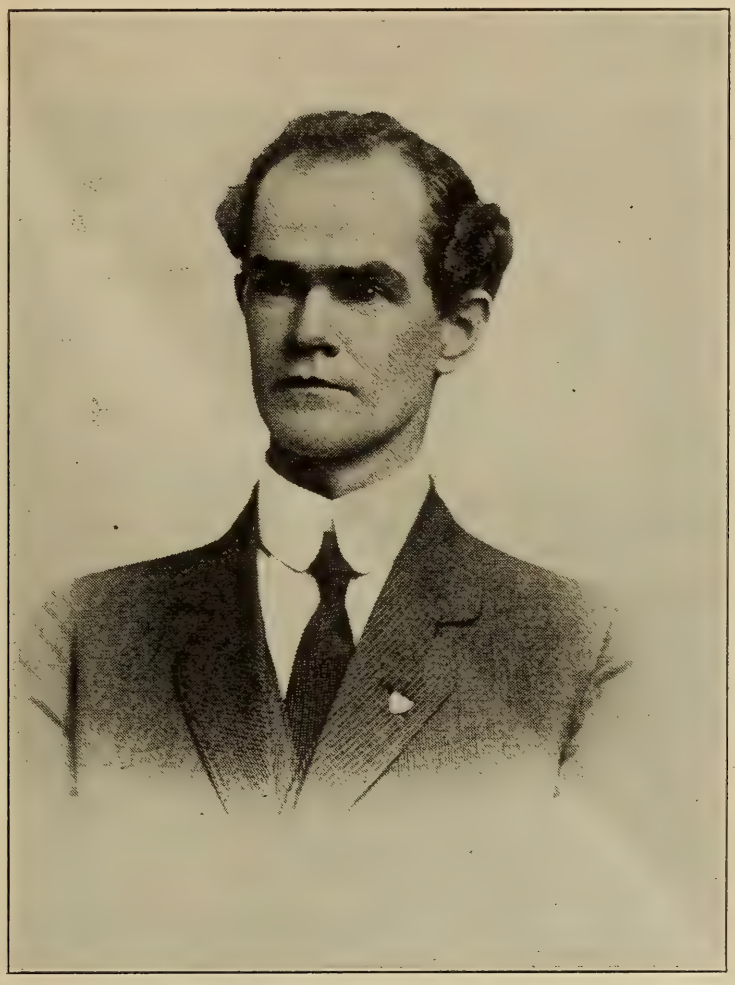
We have students from all parts of the United States, Canada, and several other countries. They all seem to think that the chapter in the lesson on Capons and Caponizing written by you is of great value to them, and they also seem to like your instruments better than most any others they have ever used.

Wishing you success, I remain

Yours very truly,

T. E. QUISENBERRY,
President American School of Poultry Husbandry.

"George Beuoy caponizes more birds and teaches more people how to properly perform the operation, each year, than any other LIVING POULTRYMAN, and he is called CAPON KING for that reason." T. E. QUISENBERRY.



T. E. QUISENBERRY.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST POULTRYMAN. President American School of Poultry Husbandry, Mountain Grove, Mo. Director Missouri State Experiment Station, Superintendent World's Fair Poultry Department, San Francisco.

Mr. Quisenberry has worked out a wonderfully helpful and practical correspondence course in Poultry Husbandry. Any poultry raiser would do well to study this course. In writing to him about this, direct your letters to T. E. Quisenberry, Box G. B., Mountain Grove, Mo., and it will get his prompt attention.

CHAPTER IV.

PREPARING TO CAPONIZE.

The first thing necessary, of course, is a bird of the right degree of development and in the proper condition. The right stage of development is as important as the condition; either of

(Courtesy American School of Poultry Husbandry.)

Four cockerels the day they were Caponized at the American School of Poultry Husbandry, Mountain Grove, Mo. Six weeks old, weight one pound and a half each. Just right to Caponize.

these two points not right will cause a large per cent of failures. Many people ask how old should the birds be, or how much should they weigh, when they are right to caponize. How old they should be or how large they are is "wide of the mark;" what they really should know is the proper state of development. This stage of the bird's growth is hard to explain so that all will understand alike. Different breeds, and different flocks of the same breed, vary as to the time and manner of their development. No set rules can be given that would be just right in every instance. The proper time to caponize is just before the bird reaches sexual maturity. Generally speaking, when the birds reach one and a half to two pounds in weight. Leghorns and all small breeds should be worked on smaller even than that, as they develop the generative organs much sooner than the larger breeds. All fowls of early spring hatches develop sexually much sooner than those of summer

or fall hatches. For that reason the early hatched ones can not be let run so long as the later hatched birds. It always sounds bad to try to explain the proper time to caponize on paper, yet a very little practice will show you when they are just right. Once you get the right idea, it will be easy to tell the ones that are "just right" by the look of the fowl. The main thing is to start—"get at it"—the rest will come to you all right. A little practice and you are an expert. You will find the ones that are just right in a variety of different sizes and ages. The essential requirement is to have the testicle and its attachments in just the right state of development.

These organs should be just about the size of a common navy bean; in no case larger. Slightly smaller preferred. After you are in practice the work may be done where the testicles are no larger than plump grains of wheat. They should be about the same shape and color as a nice bright plump grain of soft winter wheat. The expert will get the best possible results where the organs are in this stage of development. The organs should be a little larger for the beginner, as they can be seen to better advantage. With old fashioned clumsy tools it was, of course, impossible to do the work where the organs were so small. There was not room enough inside the bird to use the old tools. With the modern automatic tools it is possible and much better to operate on small birds. The picture

(Courtesy American School of Poultry Husbandry.)

The same four birds after they were Caponized and reached the age of seven months. Worth 25 cents each in first picture and would sell on the market for $2.00 each at time of last picture. Which shall it be, 20-cent rooster, or $2.00 Capon?

shows a Barred Rock cockerel in just the right stage of development.

By not having the birds just right has caused many failures. I should say that there was about three weeks in the life of each male bird when he is just right to caponize. Before

The Photo Shows Mrs. George Beuoy and One of Her Barred Rock Cockerels 'Just Right to Caponize."

that period he is too small and afterwards he is too much developed. Of course, it is understood that the operation can be, and is performed, on birds of all sizes and ages with success, insofar as the operation is concerned. A fowl that is fully developed, sexually, at the time he is caponized never becomes a capon. He is simply a stag, the same as where a bull or boar is operated on. He will only sell as "a stag," with the exception that a bird of this kind is called a "slip." In reality, a

stag or proud male. After a cockerel begins to crow and his head and comb reddens up he is too far advanced to ever make a capon. They must be worked on before they get that far along if good results are to be expected.

Next to having the birds in the right stage of development, comes the condition. It is possible for the expert to operate on them in most any kind of condition. Yet it is very poor judgment for him to attempt it unless they are right. The birds should be growing and in thriving state of health. As the organs to be removed are inside the bird, it will be easy to

JAMES R. PEDEN & CO.

Wholesale Commission Merchants

Kansas City, Mo., 1/11/1914.

Mr. Geo. Beuoy,
Cedar Vale, Kans.

Dear Sir:

Your valued favor duly received, should have answered sooner, but have just cleaned up our business for 1911—I was glad to hear that your capons were large ones, get them good and fat and I will get you a fancy price. Thin stock will not bring the price. Live birds will bring about 16¢, Dressed about 18¢ to 20¢, some depends on market, but I will watch that and wire you when it is good. Trusting to hear from you soon.

Yours very truly,

JAS. R. PEDEN.

understand that if the bird is full of feed, his inside fixings will be puffed up and expanded. Taking up all the room and shutting out the light so that the organ to be removed can not be found or removel for lack of room. For this reason, it is very important that the birds to be caponized be confined to a small yard or coop and not allowed anything to eat for at least thirty-six hours just before the operation is to be performed. It takes nature about that long to exhaust the food supply that the bird usually has on hand.

Be sure they do not have anything to eat or drink. For the

Make a few capons this season, even if you don't intend to sell one, make a few for your own use, it will pay big just for that alone.

Sawyer, Kans., April 4, 1914.

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—I bought my first set of capon tools of George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kan., in April, 1912. They were a No. 10 set of instruments and I like them fine. The first year I had about 50 capons which I sold to Richard Butler Produce Co., Kansas City, Mo., in February, 1913. They averaged 6¼ lbs. dressed, and I received 20 cents per lb. for them ($1.25 each.) In the summer of 1913 I operated on about 150 birds and sold 90 of them Feb. 26th, 1914, to Richard Butler Produce Co. The capons averaged 7 lbs. and I received 18 cents per lb., live weight.

My capons made a profit for me, but do not know the estimate as we just let them run with the rest of the chickens until about 3 weeks before shipping.

I think that to dispose of the cockerels as capons is the most profitable way as I can seldom get over 30 or 35 cents for a young rooster even when grown.

I remain yours truly,

HAL H. DARNALL.

beginner a good light is necessary, right out in the sun will be best. You can then see the inner works of the birds to perfection. The testicles occupy about the same position in a bird that the kidneys do in a hog or rabbit. No danger of getting the wrong organs, as the testicles are the only yellow colored objects you will see in the bird. If the bird is in good health the testicles will be yellow and shaped like a grain of wheat, or slightly longer, the other parts of the bird are red or nearly so. The testicles are always yellow or whitish yellow except in a diseased bird, when they sometimes become black, or partly so.

Shipped Capons to Richard Butler Produce Co., Kansas City

Cleo, Okla., May, 1913.

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—I enclose P. O. money order for another No. 10 set of Capon Tools. This set is for a neighbor, and very prominent poultry people in this section.

I shipped my capons to the Richard Butler Produce Co., as you advised, and got 18 cents per pound, which was a good price, as not quite half of them were good capons. It surely made the people sit up and take notice. My capons are the latest sensation. Have sold several small ones to be used as mothers for little chicks. I remain,

MRS. W. M. WYMAN, R. R. No. 1.

CHAPTER V.

THE PROPER TOOLS.

After you have the birds just right, comes the tools. Success will depend on their construction and working principles as much as on the bird and its condition. With the proper tools and the birds right ,anyone can make a capon. Tools that work with a hair fine wire or that are constructed on the split-scoop principle and the ones that have clipping attachments are no good. A large per cent of loss by death and slips may be expected where they are used. The reason for this loss is clear when it is understood that tools of the above character must come in actual contact with the testicle itself before the tool can be manipulated in an effective manner. This being the case, it of course follows that the testicle attachments must be severed right up against that organ. In many instances a small part of the testicle is left in the bird, resulting in a "slip" every time. Where that style of tools is used the cord membranes and attachments are all left in the bird. And these are very apt to produce a "slip."

A real successful testicle remover must be so constructed that it will open up wide enough to pass entirely over the testicle and grasp the cords and membranes that hold it in place. The tool must then retain that grasp without letting the slightest particle escape. As the testicle lies very close to the spermatic artery and sometimes attached to it, any one will understand that any clipping contrivance with a sharp cutting edge is apt to sever this artery, resulting in the death of the bird. **The successful remover must be beveled outward like a dove's tail and fit at the connecting edges like a split hair. A patented feature found only in the George Beuoy instruments.** This will permit the grasping members being worked down between the spermatic artery and testicle without danger of injuring either.

The instrument then has a grasp on the connecting cords and membranes with the testicle inside its loops. So the cords and attachments may be gradually stretched out away from the artery and the bird's back, and cut off with a thin, sharp, narrow-bladed knife. Handled in this way there is no danger of killing the bird. It does not seem to hurt them in the least at this time, and as the tool is turned over several times before cutting, the cords are twisted together like a string, thus stopping the blood and the bird will not bleed at all, if properly done.

The cords, membranes and attachments are all taken out

as well as the testicles, so there can not be any slips develop, because the operation is a clean one.

These desirable features are found in but two removers, one of which is called the George Beuoy Latest Remover, the other is known as George Beuoy New Model Testicle Remover.

Next in importance to the testicle remover comes the spreader, used for holding the ribs apart while the operation is performed. Almost any kind of spreader can be used with fair success. The most common kind in use heretofore is the ordinary coil spring spreader. It is made of spring wire and sells

Good Work Appreciated

Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station

T. E. QUISENBERRY, Director

Mountain Grove, Mo., Sept. 27th, 1913.

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas

Dear Mr. Beuoy:—I have sent your check to Mr. Morton, the president, to be signed, and will send it to you as soon as it is returned, in just a day or two.

We certainly appreciated the good work which you did for us on our field meetings. We are receiving compliments from every town we visited. I want you to book us right now for at least two weeks' work next season. I may also want to use you at a few places this winter if you can spare the time to get away. Let us hear from you occasionally.

With best wishes, I remain your friend,

T. E. QUISENBERRY, Director.

for 25 to 50 cents, or can be made from an old piece of bedspring. The trouble with this kind of spreader is that no two birds will present the same amount of resistance. The spring may be strong enough to break the ribs of one bird and not strong enough to open the next one. There is no way to regulate it. It is hard to insert into the bird and will not stay in place without someone to hold it. At the same time it can be used successfully, and has been for many years. Principally on account of its cheapness and the lack of anything better,

The George Beuoy "Humane Spreader," which Mr. Beuoy of Cedar Vale, Kansas, patented, is far and way ahead of anything else we have ever seen in the way of a spreader.

The "Humane Spreader" is constructed to fit the bird's body. It is used from the same side that the operator works on. The coil spring hinge fits up in the bird's thigh, the handles resting on the operating table, thus holding it firmly in position. The spreader closes automatically, making it easy to insert between the ribs. To spread the cut, press the handles together with the thumb and fore-finger, the slide drops back by gravity as the two handles come together, holding the tool spread at any desired width; only pressure enough is used to open the ribs just right; no unnecessary pain is caused the bird. A coil spring spreader keeps a steady pressure on the bird all the time, resulting in much pain.

We like this spreader much the best of any we have ever used. It is very convenient, affords plenty of room to work, and has no complicated parts to get out of order. We have tried other spreaders, and most of them work all right, but we believe the George Beuoy "Humane Spreader" presents many advantages not found in any other spreader. The spreader is the tool that gives you the view of the work to be performed; it is desirable that a good one be used; none of them are expensive; we suggest that you use the best.

Aside from the testicle remover and spreader, the rest of the equipment is not so important. It will be necessary to have some kind of a knife. It should have a small blade that will hold a thin, sharp edge. You will have to have a tearing hook and probe. We like them combined—probe on one end and hook on the other. The hook is for tearing the thin membrane, or tissue that covers the intestines and obstructs the view when the bird is first opened up with the spreaders. The tissue is too thin to be cut and must be torn, it is about like wet tissue paper. The probe is not used much, but once in awhile it will come in handy to press the intestines back with, in case they are a little too full and obstruct the view.

Some sort of operating table and means of fastening the birds will also be required. An empty barrel turned bottom side up makes a good table and is the right height. A brick broken in two and each half tied to a cord about three feet long, with a hook attached to the free end, makes a good way to fasten the bird. The hooks are to pass over the string, when it is wound around the bird's legs or wings and saves tying a knot each time.

CHAPTER VI.

THE OPERATION.

Turn an empty barrel bottom side up to use for an operating table. It is the right height and can't be beat for the purpose. Secure two pieces of cord about three feet long with a hook in one end of each. Tie a half brick to the other end

Position on Barrel, Properly Fastened for the Operation.

of each cord and you are ready to proceed. Place the cockerel on the top of the barrel right side up. Wrap one of the cords twice around his legs and fasten with the hook. Wrap the other cord around his wings at second joint and fasten same as other one; stretch him out on top of the barrel as far as possible; let the weights hang down on each side of the barrel as shown in the cut.

Now pluck a few feathers from just in front of the hip

joint. (These are just ready to moult anyway, and will come out easily). Stand on the front side of the bird so that the breast is toward you. Locate the last two ribs with the forefinger of the right hand, place the small blade of a sharp knife between them. (See cut). Hold it there with a firm, steady

Making the Cut Press Down Hard. Be Sure the Knife Point Goes Through Between the Ribs. Dotted line in etching shows where to cut.

pressure; draw it forward, pressing down hard all the time. Be sure the blade passes through, entirely separating the ribs when it first starts to move at that point. Then make the cut about one inch long. (See the illustration). The idea is to

Make the Cut One Inch Long. If any Blood Should Appear, Pause a Moment and Wipe It Up with a Bit of Cotton.

separate the ribs without cutting any muscles and if the blade passes entirely through at the first attempt this well be accomplished and no bleeding will follow. It will be necessary to press down very hard on the knife, as that is important. The

PAGE & SON

Wholesale Produce **PORTLAND, ORE.**

T O O U R S H I P P E R S

As the season is now approaching when our shippers will begin hatching their chickens, it occurred to us that this was an opportune time to make a suggestion to them, which, we think, will prove of great benefit to them, if it is followed.

Probably some of you have already had experience in caponizing young roosters, but are not aware that there is a ready market here for them, in the Northwest. To the others, to whom this is unfamiliar, we would like to say that you can largely increase your profits by taking up this proposition. Experience has shown that it costs no more, in feed, to produce a capon, weighing from eight to ten pounds, than it does to raise a hen weighing from three to four pounds. There is a ready demand in this market for fancy, dressed capons, all the year around. They will bring prices ranging from 20 to 30¢ per pound, according to the season in which they are marketed. We have recently had a number of shipments that we have sold at 25¢ per pound, notwithstanding the fact that fancy, live hens were being offered at the same time at from 11¢ to 12¢ per pound. You can readily see what a profit this is going to mean to you.

This operation is very simple and has been performed on hundreds of fowls, by people with no previous experience whatever, and with entire success and without losing any chickens. If this is of any interest to you at all, we would be very glad to correspond with you further, in regard to it, and can guarantee you a market for your capons at good prices. We expect the price will rule higher than at present, in a couple of months from now, as the best time to sell capons is when all the large springs have been marketed. We have been receiving shipments of last year's spring roosters up until a month ago. These could have just as well been caponized, and on same amount of feed would have weighed about twice as much and would have brought double the price, per pound.

For your information, will say that the best and most simple tools that are manufactured for caponizing chickens, are produced by Mr. Geo. Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas. He has had long experience in handling chickens and is an expert in this line. We would suggest that you write him direct for information, which he will be glad to give you and which we are sure will prove of great profit to you.

P A G E & S O N .

February 3, 1915.

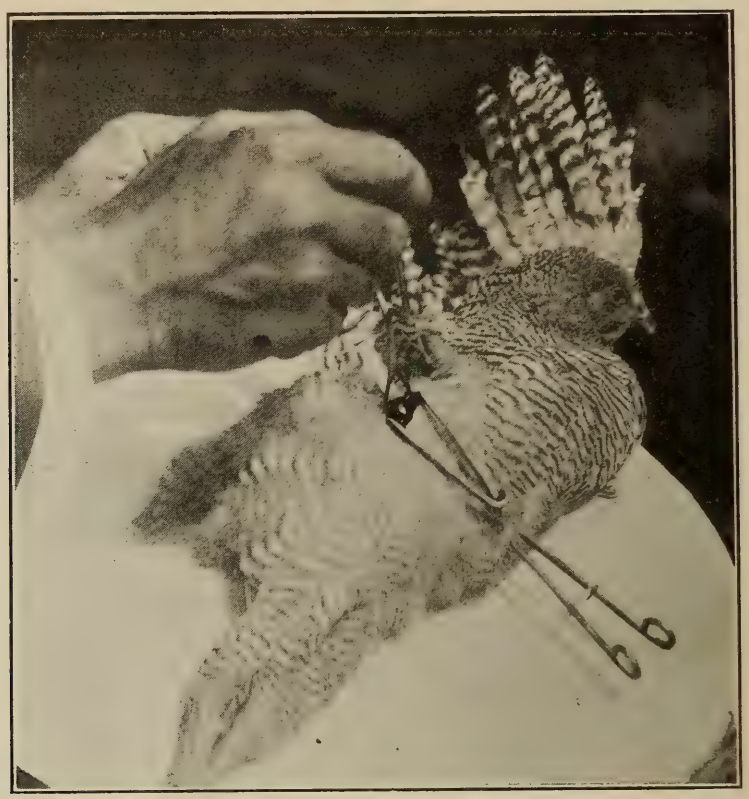
pressure separates the ribs without cutting the muscles, thereby preventing any blood from following.

The cut made, insert the spreader and open the wound so that you can see to work. (See cut showing spreader in position). The first thing that you will see is a thin skin or membrane covering the intestines. With the tearing hook make a small opening in this, which will bring the upper testicle into view, a small yellowish object about the size of a navy bean, lying up against the backbone, or nearly so, with a blue artery just back of it and sometimes attached to it. Care must be taken not to cut or tear this artery, or the bird is a dead one. Insert the testicle remover with the loops held tightly together, pushing the intestines back and out of the way when necessary, with them. You will be able to see through the loops when

Spreader Inserted, Showing the Method of Using the Tearing Hook. Note the Testicle in Plain View Under the Thin Film or Tissue Covering. Actual Photo Without Faking in Any Way.

you have them in the right place. Open the instrument and work the loops over the testicle, allowing it to shut gradually with the testicle inside the loops. Turn the tool half round and back once or twice, so as to loosen the organ as much as possible. Be sure you have the grasping parts of the tool in the right position and then twist the testicle around a few times (like you would to twist a cord or string), drawing the parts outward all the time so as to stretch the cords out for about an inch. Then reach in with the small knife blade and cut the twisted cords and membranes off about half way be-

tween the testicle and where they attach to the bird. (See illustration, cutting the testicle off). Remove the spreader, turn the bird over and repeat the operation on the other side, pro-



Cutting the Testicle Off. Note the Point of the Knife Under the Organ. From an Actual Photo.

ceeding as before. It is possible to get both testicles from the same side, but it is harder and much more dangerous to do, and the bird recovers quicker where it is opened upon both sides. Do not sew up the cut. When the capon gets on his feet the cut in the skin will be up under his wing and not over

The Old Expert Operators Like Our Tools and Recommend Them.

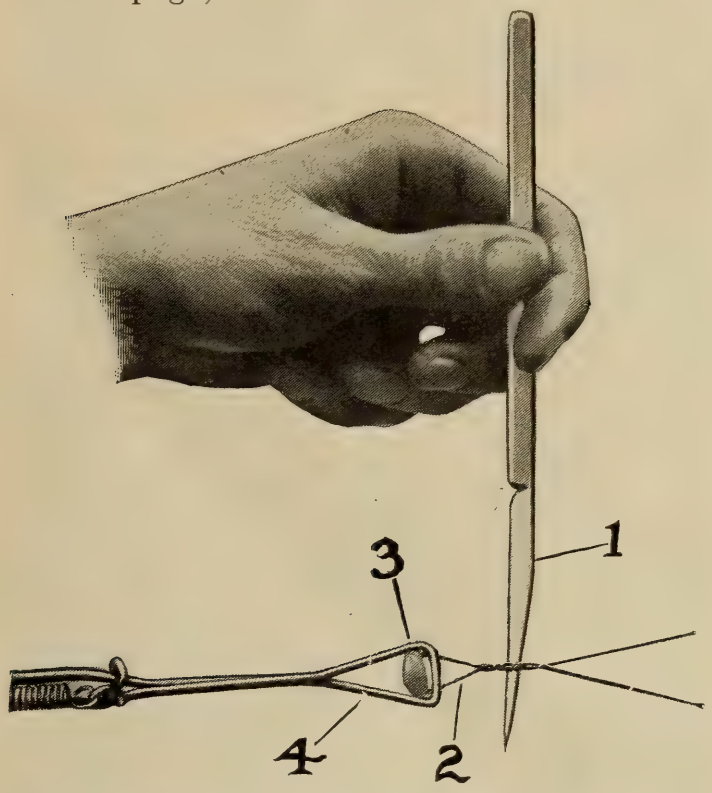
Edgewater, Colo., June 9, 1912.

George Beuoy: I received the Capon book, "What's a Capon and Why?" and have looked it over and will say it is a complete guide for either the amateur or professional caponizer, with the proper tools, "which are made by Geo. Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kan." The so-called caponizing tools made and advertised by well known firms are absolutely worthless, as I have found by costly experience.

Yours truly,

I. C. SANDS.

the ribs at all. (See illustration, three dead birds showing muscles, on next page).



The business end of the Geo. Beuoy Removers. No. 4 shows the loops and safety clutch, with testicle (No. 3) held firmly within its grasp. No. 2 represents the cords and attachments and No. 1 shows our thin bladed knife cutting the cords in the proper place and manner. You will note that the organ was first secured in the loops marked No. 4 and then the remover was turned round and round so as to twist the cords as shown. The knife used to make the cut only.

Can't See Why.

Osborne, Kansas, May 24th, 1913.

George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—About a year ago I ordered a set of your Capon Tools and am very much pleased with the results. I worked on fifty (50) birds, NOT LOSING ONE. Had five slips and three that puffed up a little right after the operation. This is quite a poultry community, and I don't see why more are not making capons instead of raising a lot of roosters. I have already worked on a few birds this spring for neighbors, but would much rather they do the work themselves. Yours very truly, H. C. NEILSON, Breeder of White Wyandottes.

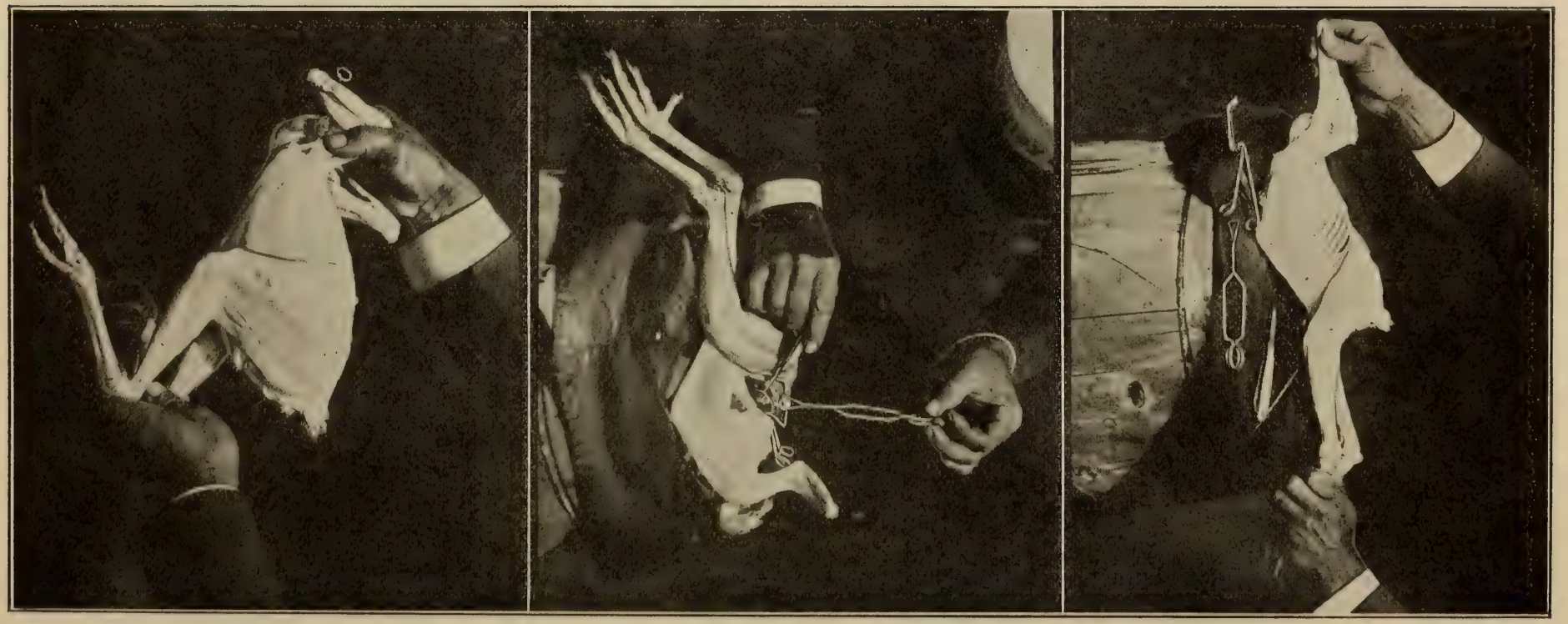
Would Not Part With Them.

McPherson, Kans., Sept. 8th, 1913.

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—I received my caponizing set, No. 10, from you about two months ago. I would not part with it if I could not get another like it. I had grand success with it in every way. Have not lost a single bird yet. Have caponized something over 100 chickens so far and have a good many left to work on yet. Yours truly,

LEE WILSON.



The above Three Pictures are from Photos of the same bird dressed and skinned in order to show the muscles as they Actually Are. Note the first picture shows the bird stretched out and the ribs separated. No muscle cut. The next one shows two ribs laid back to give a view of the cords and the way to cut them. The last is the same bird after the testicle was removed, showing how the muscles cover the cut after the bird gets on his feet.

CHAPTER VII.

CARE AFTER THE OPERATION.

Wind Puffs.

They will be ready for their feed as soon as turned loose, but should be watered first. Feed lightly of whatever they are accustomed to. Be sure to separate them so that not over eight or ten will go to roost in any one box or coop, as where there is a larger number together they will crowd and some will smother. After the second night following the operation they will be all right and may then be safely turned together. In three or four days after the operation some of the capons may develop wind puffs. This is caused by the cut healing too fast. It is not serious, only air or wind under the skin which can not escape. The remedy is to make an opening in the skin so as to let it escape. A pin or needle will not make large enough opening; it is best to use a pair of scissors and cut out a small pinch of skin. This is just the outer skin of the bird and is void of feeling, so does not cause the fowl any suffering. This will not be necessary in very many birds, but once in a while it will occur. More often in birds where the operation is performed from one side only. In three or four days after the operation the capons may be allowed the free run of the place. They are great rustlers, more like a hen in actions and appearance than anything else. Yet they are different from all other feathered creatures, taking on fat in surprising amounts in proportion to the feed consumed. They will begin to heavy down and show that they are capons when about six months old. The American breeds will, if crowded along, weigh from 10 to 15 pounds when they are ten months

Two Puffed Up.

Lincoln, Neb., June 29th, 1913.

George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—Just a line to tell you that I have had GOOD success with the Geo. Beuoy Capon Tools that I got of you some time ago.

I operated on fourteen "Anconas" the first time and killed only one (a very small one), and they are doing fine. Two of them puffed up a little, but are over it now. Have since operated on twenty "White Rocks." Lost NOT A SINGLE ONE, so I think I am quite an expert. I will have about one hundred "Anconas" to fix the coming week. Yours truly,

W. D. CRAWFORD.

of age. The operation may be performed at any time in any month of the year if the birds can be found that are right.

We usually caponize the late fall chickens to use for foster mothers to take care of the early spring hatched chicks. Each winter we carry over about thirty to be used for that purpose. These fellows will then make 15-pound capons for the following holiday season. They will command the very top prices, as **the more they weigh the more they are worth per pound.**

PROPER FEED FOR CAPONS.

Feed the same as other poultry. They will do better, of course, on free range, but this is not essential. They are not supbject to disease like other poultry, hence stand confinement well. Plenty of green feed is a big help. It makes them thrifty, and for this purpose sowed oats, wheat or rye is best, with alfalfa just about as good. Sprouted oats are excellent. The main feed, however, should be corn—good yellow corn—all they can be induced to eat all the time. That is the proper way to feed it to capons for profit. Feed the other things mentioned in order to whet their appetites so they will eat more corn. Alfalfa meal wet up with milk, sour or sweet, is one of the best growing feeds we have ever tried. The last two weeks before marketing or butchering, confine them to a small yard and feed corn chop soaked in milk. Feed about four times a day, all that they can be coaxed to clean up good. This method will plump out the carcass and give that rich milk fed flavor so much in demand.

Looked Good to Custom Officials.

South Vancouver, Canada, Jan. 4th, 1914.

George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Gentlemen:—Several months ago I purchased a No. 10 set of your caponizing tools, and put it to use a few days after receiving it. I operated on 6 birds of my own and ten (10) belonging to another party, and out of the bunch I only lost one bird. And out of the balance I did not have one "slip."

I exhibited one of my capons at the Vancouver Poultry Show (a Buff Orpington) and took first prize. He weighed eight pounds before he was six months old.

Your instruments looked so good to the CUSTOM OFFICERS that they passed them as surgical instruments on which there is no duty.

Yours very truly,

Box 39. W. C. JENKINS.

CHAPTER VIII.

MARKETING.

Dealers will tell you that capons are in season or out of season, depending on the time of year that the inquiry is made. Capons, like strawberries, are good at any time of the year that you can get them. It takes capons from nine months to a year to mature. As chickens and other fowls are mostly hatched in the spring months, they will mature or get ripe during February, March and April, depending on the time that they were hatched. As there is no profit in holding them over during the summer months, or after they have become fully matured, it as a matter of course follows that they must be marketed during these three months; hence the so-called season. As incubators come into more general use and chicks are hatched at all seasons of the year, it may be possible to secure capons at all times. In selling capons on the open market to local produce dealers, if the best prices are expected, the seller must be able to furnish enough capons at one time and properly finished, to at least fill one crate. Any fair-minded person can readily see that a dealer can not handle one or two capons so as to make a profit, as they do not sell well in mixed lots, generally going at hen prices. If you are growing them and expect to sell on the open market, always arrange to have at least two dozen to market together. The more you have the better prices you will be able to obtain. Dealers will bid much higher where there are enough birds to make it interesting.

McPherson, Kansas, April 4, 1914.

Richard Butler Produce Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen:—Have received quotations regular and thanks for them. Also note that you advise shipment now. Will say that I have shipped you all the capons I had. I was very well satisfied with the price I received but was a little surprised at the amount they lost in weight between here and there. We did not have the accurate weight but thought it was about 12 or 14 pounds more than they weighed there.

There are a few other parties here who have been watching my capons to see how they grow and how much I received for them and they are going to have some chicks caponized this year. Two other parties besides myself are going to try to raise 100 capons each this summer and have them weighing as near 10 pounds by next February or March as we can. Between the three of us and with what others we can get we ought to have around 4,000 pounds by March 1st, 1915.

Thanking you for past favors, I am, yours truly,

LEE WILSON.

A Missouri field meeting crowd being instructed on Caponizing by George Beuoy. For a number of seasons each fall Mr. Beuoy has been engaged by the Missouri State Poultry Board to attend their field meeting at many points and give instructions on the art of Caponizing. The above picture shows just a few of the large crowd that always assembles to hear Mr. Beuoy's lecture and see the work done on live birds.

Where several neighbors can arrange to club together and have their capons ready at the same time, and all sell together, much better prices can be realized. Small capons do not sell well, as they must possess size in order to show that they are real capons. The little ones look too much like small roosters. To bring top prices capons should weigh over eight pounds each. In this respect they are no different from other animals, as it is pretty well understood that runty, undersized steers or hogs do not command the best prices. Quality counts in capons as well as in all other animals. **Pure bred fowls show up their quality and run much more even in all market requirements than common or mixed breeds,** therefore it is desirable to use standard or pure bred fowls for capons. Chickens and ducks make the best capons for profit. Turkeys and geese may be worked on, but have to be kept about two years to become fully matured, therefore are not so popular for caponizing. Barred Plymouth Rock chickens are perhaps the best for making capons. Their long back gives plenty of room to do the work. Their large size, yellow skin and legs, together with their quick-growing qualities, makes them very desirable as capons. The fact that they are great winter layers makes it possible to get fertile eggs to incubate very early in the season. The greatest point in favor of Barred Rocks for capons is due to the fact that you can tell the males much sooner than in any other breed of fowls. In the Barred Rocks the males can be told as soon as hatched, as they are always much lighter in color than the females. In some breeds of chickens, especially the solid colored birds, it is very hard to tell the males soon enough to make good capons. Outside of the facts mentioned any breed of fowls will make good capons.

Leghorns and the small breeds make good mothers and furnish capons with that gamey flavor so much favored by certain classes. It is well to remember that it will pay to have a few capons whether you ever sell one or not. **You can not afford to be without them for your own use.** The fact that they bring twice as much as any other class of poultry need not be considered. The point is they are the best eating on earth. Everyone that has chickens at all should have some capons, especially when you can have them without any extra expense. One capon will more than pay for the tools to do it with. Dressed capons bring the highest price. In dressing, it must be done in a way to show that it is a capon. Otherwise the purchaser could not tell for sure what it was; he might think it only a rooster. In order that there be no mistake on this point, custom and fashion long established has laid down certain rules that must be followed in dressing capons for the market.

One requirement is that the capons arrive in as nearly whole condition as possible. It is desirable that they be drawn,

The Semour Packing Company
Topeka, Kansas

December 26, 1914.

Mrs. John A. Miller,
Oxford, Kans., Route 1.

Dear Madam:

Through the courtesy of Mr. Geo. Beuoy, of Cedarvale, Ks., your recent letter to him regarding capons has been referred to us. We note from your letter that your birds are still a little under size and suggest that you feed them until they reach a weight of 7 lbs. each or over. This may require some feeding and delay in marketing, but we believe it will pay you to adopt this plan. We are unable to predict what the capon market will be later on but at present we are offering 16 cts. per pound, for capons weighing 7 lbs. each and over. For capons weighing less than 7 lbs. each, 2 to 4 cts per pound less. The low price also applies to slips although slips must necessarily be graded as to appearance and size and some times have no greater value than stags.

It is highly important that the birds be in good flesh to bring the best figures. We have a plant at Winfield, Ks., which is nearer your point than Topeka and the prices just quoted will apply for delivery at that point. If you should favor us with your shipments, please mail invoices to Winfield and write the word "Capons" plainly, across the shipping tags.

Yours very truly,

HOD L THE SEYMOUR PACKING CO.

in fact, some state laws require it. In order to draw a fowl without mutilating the carcass, it is necessary that the bird be not allowed anything to eat for at least twenty-four hours before they are killed. Confined for that length of time without anything to eat the crop and intestines will become entirely empty. This makes these organs much smaller in size, as well as toughening them, thus permitting them to be taken out with ease.

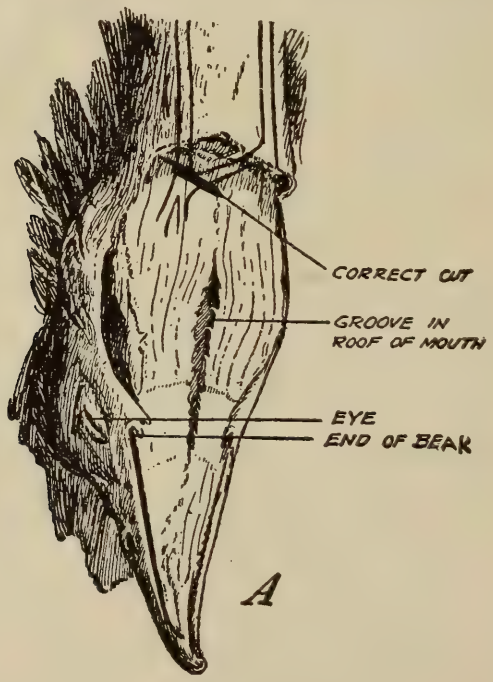
A capon's comb and wattles never grow after the operation, and the real capon always has a pale look about the head; only the slips will redden up. In the real capon the head remains very small. The spurs on a capon will develop slowly unless removed. The same as the horns on a steer. They will not get so large as the entire male's but they will grow some just the same. For these reasons the real capon must always have the head left on, together with a few neck feathers. That is his trademark, so to speak. On a capon the tail feathers and coverlets are very long and abundant, for that reason they must be left on. And just to give the carcass a finished look the feathers on the two outer joints of the wings are also left. The feet are left on and in some places where the market requires it, a ring of feathers are left around each leg just above the knee joint.

Always dry pick your capon. Do not scald, as this would spoil the keeping qualities of the bird; besides it would ruin the feathers. Capon feathers are valuable. They will more than pay for the dressing. They sell next to duck and geese feathers. All of the coarse, hard feathers are left on the bird, only the soft, down ones being plucked.

As it is necessary for the capon head to remain on the carcass the only practical way to kill him will be to stick inside the mouth. As there are two veins that join just under the skin in the back part of the mouth, this is easily done, and much more humane than chopping their heads off, anyway. The small blade of an ordinary pocket knife will be all that is required. (See cut for proper way to do it). To make the stick, hang the capon up by his feet, as he will bleed out much quicker and cleaner in this position, and be ready to pick as soon as properly stuck. Reach the blade of the knife well back in his mouth, sharp edge up, and sever the veins as shown in the illustration. Then stick the point of the knife through the roof of the bird's mouth, so that the point will enter the brain. This will cause him to loose all feeling and will cause the feathers to loosen. After he is properly stuck you can pluck the feathers with ease; they will almost come out of their own accord after you learn to make the stick just right. It is a good scheme to have a small weight attached to a small hook to hang in his lower bill while you are picking. This will hold him still and prevent swinging around. The bird properly plucked, all pin

feathers and down having been removed, due care being taken not to tear or bruise the skin, the bird is ready to draw. It is

The Proper Way to Make the Stick. The Drawing Shows Where to Find the Arteries to Cut.



best to have a table handy for this purpose. Lay the carcass on its back and cut around the vent. A great deal of fat will

be found at this point, attached to the intestines; as you pull them out, push the fat back into the bird. This fat will "bug out" at the opening when the bird is finished and give a very rich, tempting appearance. When the end of the intestine is reached, run the thumb and fore-finger up inside the bird as far as possible and break them off, leaving everything else inside the bird. The crop is perfectly empty and clean, hence it is left in, as it could not be removed without spoiling the looks of the carcass. Now wash him very thoroughly; be sure to get the feet and head clean; sponge the breast very carefully. Hang up by the feet and allow to cool over night, then they will be

(Photo by Deering.)
Just Finished, Properly Dressed, Weight Twenty Pounds, Dressed Ten Pounds Each, Worth Twenty-five Cents per Pound, or Five Dollars for the Pair.

ready to pack for shipment. Line a box or barrel with nice clean white paper and put the birds in breast down. If it is warm weather, put in plenty of ice in top and bottom.

List of buyers follow:

Eastern Capon Buyers

The following list of reliable capon buyers is just a very few of the best selected from all parts of the country. There are hundreds of others, and no doubt one close to you. With this list you will have no trouble iin finding a good market no matter where you are located.

ZELLERS & TAYLOR, Bordertown, N. J., supply New York Market.

BATCHELDER-SNYDER CO., Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.

WALTER A. TUTTLE, Scott St., Buffalo, N. Y.

GEORGE OLIVER & CO., Produce, New York City, West Hampton Market, N. Y.

MYERS WEIL & CO., Produce, Cleveland, Ohio.

PHILIP QUIGLEY, Produce, 345 Front St., Philadelphia, Penn.

EDSON BROS. PRODUCE CO., Philadelphia, Penn.

F. W. WHEELER & CO., Produce, 93 Clinton St., Boston, Mass.

HAZELGROVE & CO., 14 St. 13th St., Richmond, Va.

PENINSULAR PRODUCE CO., 23 Cedar St., Jacksonville, Fla.

TAMPA SANITARY POULTRY CO., Box 666, Tampa, Fla.

WALLIS & SCOTT, Produce, Tampa, Fla.

E. R. JAQUES & SON, Produce, Home Office at Thornton, Ind. This firm also buys capons at Lebanon, LaFayette and Petersburg, Ind.

Capon Buyers of Central and Southern States

I. P. ALMERAS PRODUCE CO., 2415 Strand St., Galveston, Texas.

W. N. GUTHRIE WHOLESALE PRODUCE CO., Rogers, Tenn.

SWIFT & CO., Enid, Okla.

A. A. JACKSON & CO., Dallas, Texas.

SWIFT & CO., Des Moines, Ia.

DE SOTO CREAM & PRODUCE CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

PERRY COMMISSION CO., Omaha, Neb.

NATIONAL POULTRY PRODUCE CO., Falls City, Neb.

S. P. POND & CO., Produce, Keokuk, Ia.

PAQUETTE CASH MARKET, 520 Pearl St., Cioux City, Ia.

GEO. L. COLLINS & CO., Produce, Detroit, Mich.

CARTER & LEHR PRODUCE CO., Detroit, Mich.

SEYMOUR PACKING CO., Topeka, Kas. This firm also buys at Winfield and Solomon, Kas.

SWIFT & CO., Parsons, Kas.

MEEK & CO., Wholesale Produce, Fourth and Monroe Sts., Topeka, Kas.

COPES SALE SYSTEM, Box 155, Topeka, Kas.

NATIONAL POULTRY CO., Atchison, Kas.

SWIFT & CO, Wichita, Kas.

H. L. BROWN & SON PRODUCE CO., 219 S. Water St., Chicago, Ill.

GALLAGHER BROS. PRODUCE CO., 165 W. S. Water St., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL POULTRY CO., Atchison, Kas.

RICHARD BUTLER PRODUCE CO., Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

J. R. PEDEN PRODUCE CO., Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

A. W. BEAR & CO., Produce, Kansas City, Mo.

AARON BROS., Produce, Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS POULTRY PRODUCE CO., Kansas City, Mo., Stall 2, City Market.

EUREKA PRODUCE COMMISSION CO., St. Louis, Mo.

F. W. BROCKMAN PRODUCE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

McLAIN & ALCOM PRODUCE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MEMPHIS HOTEL CO., care Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

CALANZANO BROS., Produce, 1822 Fourth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

JOHN BONURA & CO., Front St., New Orleans, La.

BIRMINGHAM PRODUCE CO., Birmingham, Ala.

SAVANAAH PRODUCE CO., Savannah, Ga.

WILLIAM SCHMIDT, Produce, Fort Worth, Texas.

MERCHANTS' PRODUCE CO., Dallas, Texas.

Western Capon Buyers

PAGE & SON, Produce, Portland, Ore.

CALIFORNIA POULTRY CO., The Stalls, 122, California Market, San Francisco, Calif.

KEYSTONE POULTRY & EGG CO., 16 California, San Francisci, Calif.

H. L. GRIFFIN PRODUCE CO., Ogden, Utah.

THE PINKETT BROS. PRODUCE CO., 1625 Market St., Denver, Colo.

THE RHODES RANCH EGG CO., Denver, Colo.

EPPEL PRODUCE CO., Denver, Colo.

EMMETT PRODUCE CO., Emmett, Idaho.

BATCHELDER & SNYDER COMPANY

Slaughterers, Poultry Dressers and Butter Makers

Wholesale Dealers In

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, Lard, Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Poultry, Game, Butter, Cheese, Beans

Office & Stores: 55 to 63 Blackstone Street
BOSTON,

Feb. 7, 1914.

George Beuoy,
Dingley Dell Farm,
Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your letter of the 1st.

We are handling Western packs of all kinds of poultry on a straight 5% commission basis, and do not think you are too far away from our market. If your birds will weigh from ten to twelve pounds each, they will bring good prices. We would like to see a sample and to have you give us an idea of how many you can produce during February and March.

We have the best kind of a jobbing and wholesale outlet, and if your birds will weigh what you say they will, we can sell them to good advantage for you. There is no reason in the world why if your birds are of that size and the quality is right they should not go into competition with New Jersey capon.

Yours very truly,

BATCHELDER & SNYDER COMPANY,
J. Buxbaum, Mgr. Poultry Dept.

Dictated A.

FACTS ABOUT CAPONS.

Capons are the most profitable part of the chicken business. They are not subject to disease like other poultry. Sold on the open market, capons will average at least twice as much per pound as hens.

A capon will average about twice as heavy and bring twice as much per pound, therefore a capon will sell for just four times as much money as the ordinary hen. The cost to raise the capon is just the same as for the hen.

Remember, it will pay you to have a few capons just for your own use, whether you ever intend to sell one or not. Capons, fat and well finished, will bring on the market from $2 to $3 each, sold one at a time or in bunches. Capons are always in demand. The supply of capons is never equal to market requirements.

CAPON MARKET GUARANTEED.

We guaranteed to furnish you a ready market at the top prices for any or all capons that you can furnish, fat and well finished. They will usually bring more, but it is safe to figue that they will sell for twice as much per pound as the average price of hens.

The bigger the capon the more he will bring per pound. Early spring hatched chicks make the very best capons and bring the highest prices. Late summer and fall hatched chicks make the best capons to use as mothers for little chicks.

In caponizing, the only loss worth considering will be from the "slips" that you make. There are never enough birds killed in operating to amount to anything, and if this should happen the bird is just as good to eat as if killed in any other way. Where the old style instruments were used fully half the birds worked would develop into "slips," no matter how expert the operator might be. With the new George Beuoy Automatic Capon Tools anyone can make real capons every time. These new tools have a safety clutch that prevents "slips."

"A SLIP" is a bird that has been operated on and a part of the organ or its attachment left inside the bird. Where this occurs nature attempts to grow a new organ and a "slip" or staggy bird results. And, like a stag in other animals, he is docked or sold for less money on the market. With the tool illustrated on the following page you can see through the loops all the time and know what you are doing, therefore you get no "slips."

$25.00 IN GOLD THE WINNING EXHIBIT.

ST. LOUIS,
TOPEKA

KANSAS CITY,
WICHITA

A part of George Beuoy's Capon display at the Kansas Federation Show at Independence. Note the case of ribbons above the Capons; each ribbon won in hot competition. This was the largest display of Capons ever held in this or any other country, up to that time, of which we have any record. Mr. Beuoy's display of Capons and his instruments have won the highest gold awards at every exhibition and show that he has shown at in the last three years. At this show Mr. Beuoy was elected president of the Kansas Poultry Federation and re-elected the following year at Topeka.

Never Saw the Operation—Had Splendid Success.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 24th, 1914.

Mr. George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—I bought a No. 10 set of Capon Tools of you. I have about 75 capons. As this is my first experience I wish your assistance in MARKETING them. My capons are mostly small mixed breeds. Next year I will have all Barred Plymouth Rocks. I had very good luck for my first experience, for I had never seen the operation performed; in fact, I had never seen a set of tools. I read your directions and went at it, and only lost but a very few.

Yours very truly, GUS H. WEBER.

KANSAS CITY, WICHITA, INDEPENDENCE, ST. LOUIS. TOPEKA

Four Times Highest Gold Award

Capon tools, to prove their merit, must make real capons and not "slips." At the Kansas State Poultry Show at Wichita, 1913, the HIGHEST GOLD AWARD and best prize of the show was given to an exhibit of twenty capons all made with the George Beuoy Automatic Safe Capon Tools. Patented 1911 and 1912.

Missouri State and Kansas City fanciers combined show held at Kansas City Convention hall December, 1913. George Beuoy Capon Tools again proved their merit by winning both the first and second prizes and all cash awards on capons, repeating the winning again at St. Louis, November, 1914.

The largest display of capons ever assembled in a show room. At Independence, Kan., January, 1914. The best prizes offered on poultry in the state of Kansas this season were offered on capons at Independence, and George Beuoy Capon Tools again won over all makes and styles the coveted prize of $25 in gold given by the Richard Butler Produce Company of Kansas City, Mo., for the best display of capons, all kinds and varieties competing.

George Beuoy Capon Tools won four years in succession at the four largest and best capon shows in this or any other country.

Four Times Highest Gold Award

The winning exhibit of twenty capons at the Kansas State Show, referred to above and made with Automatic Safe Capon Tools, were pronounced by Judge Rapp of Illinois to be 100 per cent capons. The next best display, made with Pilling Tools, was 33 1-3 per cent "slips" or only 66 2-3 per cent capons. In buying capon tools it pays to get the best. We guarantee George Beuoy Capon Tools to be the best made for the purpose, or your money back, you to be the judge. Order a set of our tools and compare them with any other capon tools made. If you don't like ours best, return them and we will refund your money in full and no questions asked, or

C. O. D. If You Prefer

GEORGE BEUOY SAYS TO TELL YOU

That he has the best and only exclusive equipment for making capon tools in the United States. Mr. Beuoy devotes his entire time to making and selling capon instruments, and every instrument that leaves his factory has been personally inspected and adjusted by him. Mr. Beuoy personally owns all the stock of the Capon Tool Company and will make all guarantees and agreements of that company good. Making capon instruments is not a side line, but is Mr. Beuoy's specialty. His entire time is devoted to making the best possible instruments. His trained workmen make capon tools and nothing else. Each workman is an expert caponizer and keeps in practice on live birds raised and finished right at the factory. Mrs. Beuoy and daughter, Helen, raise and care for the chickens. Mr. Beuoy makes the instruments and the capons and guarantees them. His instruments are fifty years in advance, not behind. The instrument trust, the old time, out-of-date "side line makers," are imitating his tools. Be sure to get the genuine George Beuoy Instruments.

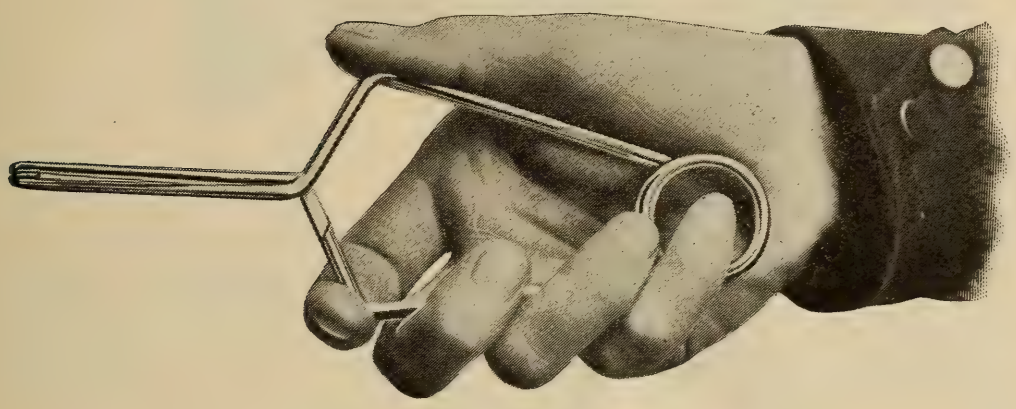
The only Tested Guaranteed Caponizing Instruments on the market.

George Beuoy Capon Tools

AUTOMATIC SAFE.

Make the operation simple, safe and easy. Ladies or children over 10 years of age can use these tools just as well as anyone. **Used by the United States Government.** Four sets were sold to the government officers for use at Jefferson Barracks last season. Adopted and used by Canadian government.

George Beuoy Latest Remover



TESTED (PATENTED 1912) TESTED
(No Extra Charge on that Account.)

The business end of this remover consists of two loops, the lips of which are beveled outward like a dove's tail and fitted together like a split hair. The outward bevel prevents it grasping parts that are not wanted and the fine adjusted grip holds the parts to be removed absolutely secure. The instrument is made of Bessemer steel adjusted by hand and finished in the best nickel plate.
Price, postpaid **$1.75**

SEE PAGE 69 FOR GUARANTEE.

Indorsed and recommended by the leading Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, one of which wrote under date of March 6, 1913:

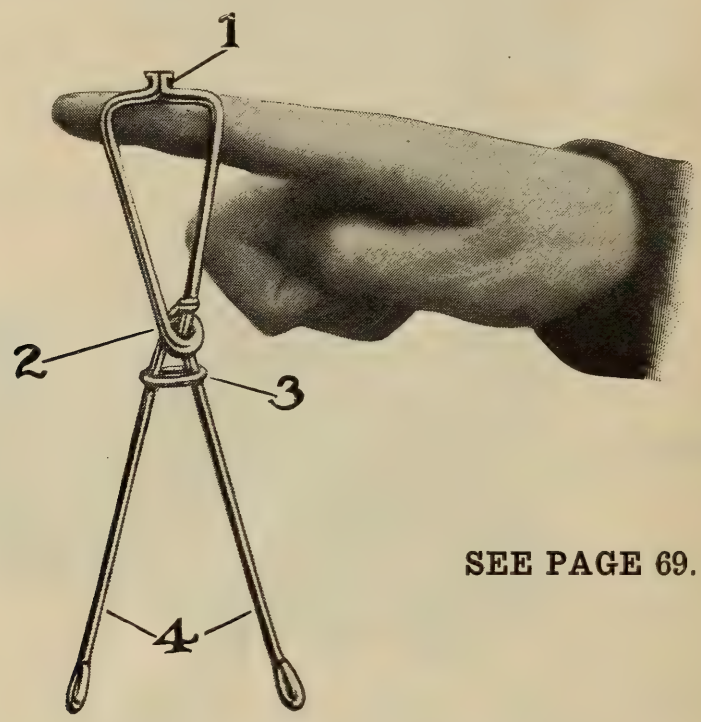
"I am certainly pleased with the Automatic Capon Tools secured of you last fall. Especially with their simplicity and also with the ease and quickness with which a person can perform the operation. We had excellent success with the instruments and like them very much. Yours sincerely,

"SUPERINTENDENT OF POULTRY HUSBANDRY."

George Beuoy Humane Spreader

AUTOMATIC SAFE.

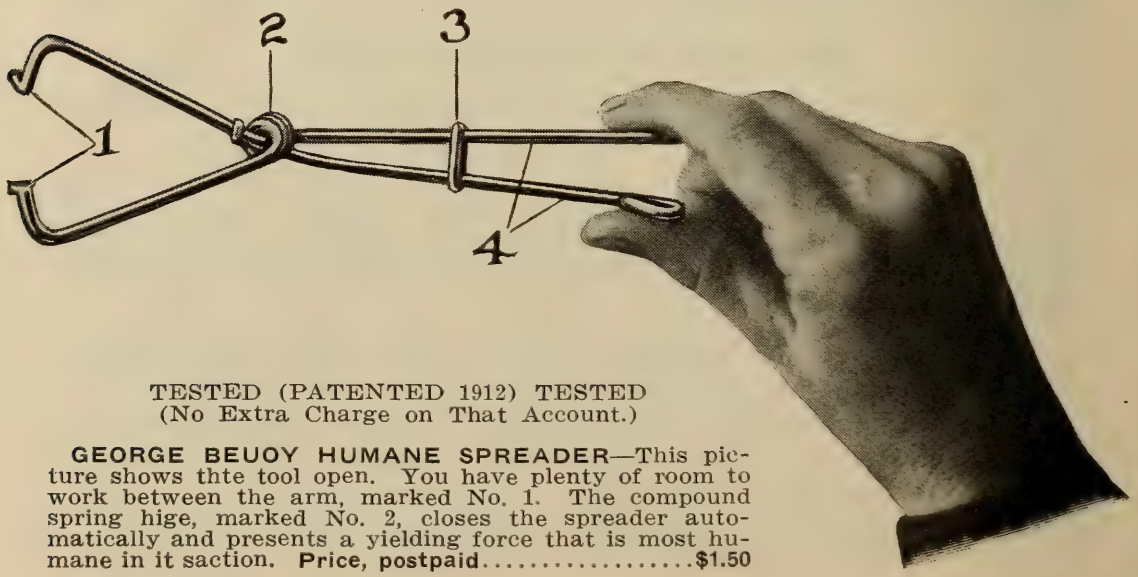
This is the instrument used to spread the last two ribs apart so that you can see to do the work. We furnish full and complete illustrated instructions with each purchase.



SEE PAGE 69.

TESTED (PATENTED 1912) TESTED
(No Extra Charge on that Account.)

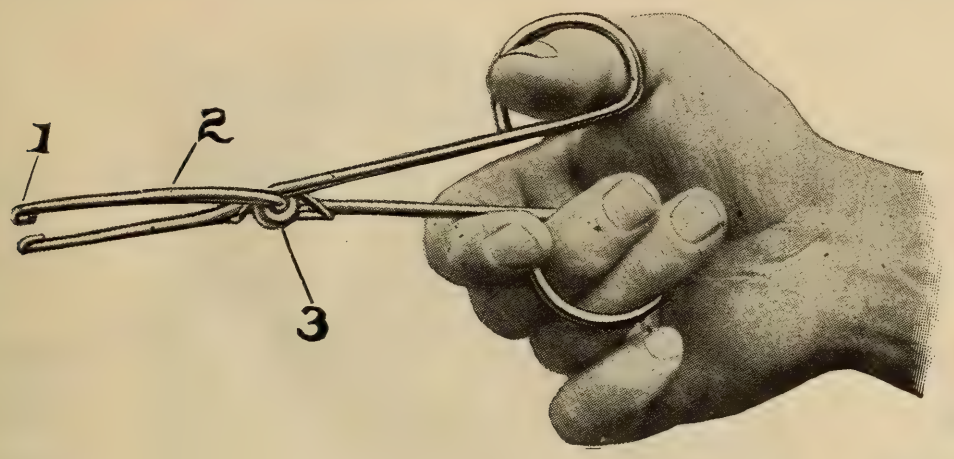
The flanges, marked No. 1, are inserted between the ribs and the handles, marked No. 4, brought together, the link, marked No. 3, drops back by gravity and holds them spread at any desired width. The hinge, marked No. 2, fits up into the bird's flank and holds the tool steady. **Price, postpaid.....$1.50**



TESTED (PATENTED 1912) TESTED
(No Extra Charge on That Account.)

GEORGE BEUOY HUMANE SPREADER—This picture shows thte tool open. You have plenty of room to work between the arm, marked No. 1. The compound spring hige, marked No. 2, closes the spreader automatically and presents a yielding force that is most humane in it saction. **Price, postpaid.....$1.50**

George Beuoy New Model Remover



TESTED (PATENTED 1911) TESTED
(No Extra Charge on that Account.)

THE GEORGE BEUOY NEW MODEL REMOVER—Open ready for business. The coompound spring hinge shuts the tool automatically and holds it securely closed. The loops, marked No. 1, and the arms, marked No. 2, are exactly the same as on the Automatic Remover and are covered by the same patents. The two removers are used much the same. The New Model, however, opens and closes like a pair of scissors or forceps and is preferred by some for that reason. It costs us more to make it and is sold higher for that reason and not on account of any advantage it has over the Automatic Remover.

Price of New Model Remover, postpaid.....$3.00

Geo. Beuoy Capon Tools, Fifty Years In Advance

SEE PAGE 69 FOR GUARANTEE.

Proof That Beginners Do Not Kill the Birds.

Chelsea, Okla., Aug. 31, 1912.

George Beuoy, Cedar Vale, Kansas:—You will remember that I bought an outfit of your caponizing instruments this season. I operated on 118 fine Barred Rock boys and only lost two birds. As I had never seen an operation of this kind, to say that I am pleased is putting it rather mildly. The instructions were so very plain that I did not even try on a dead bird as recommended, but operated on ten before I killed my first bird. So far I haven't had a "slip" to develop. Any "BOOST" I can give you I will gladly do so. Yours very truly,

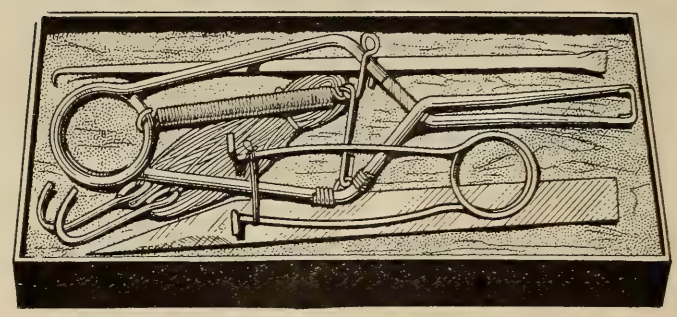
R. R. No. 1, Box 28. C. E. BRASHER.

Prices of Geo. Beuoy Capon Tool Sets

Our $2.50 Set---Capon Set No. 8

"Automatic-Safe"

ROOSTER OR CAPON



WHICH SHALL IT BE?

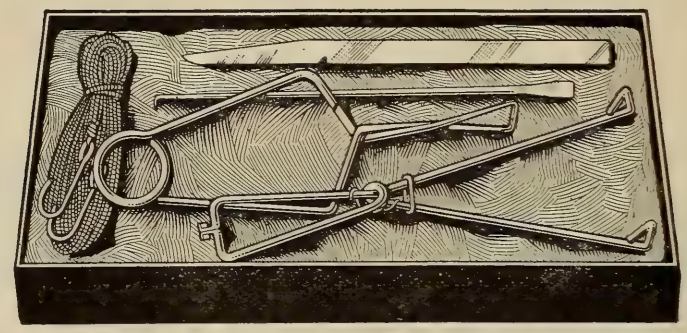
TESTED (PATENTED 1911-12) TESTED
(No Extra Charge on that Account.)

This set of tools is exactly the same as the No. 10 set described below, except that we put in the common coil spring for spreading the ribs instead of the Humane Spreader. The spreader that we send with this set is an extra good spring spreader. Excepting the Humane Spreader it is the best spreader that we have seen. We guarantee you cannot equal it anywhere else for the price. **The No. 8 Capon Set, price, postpaid.....$2.50**

George Beuoy Capon Set No. 10

"Automatic-Safe"

THE TOOLS THAT



MADE CAPONS FAMOUS

TESTED (PATENTED 1911-12) TESTED
(No Extra Charge on that Account.)

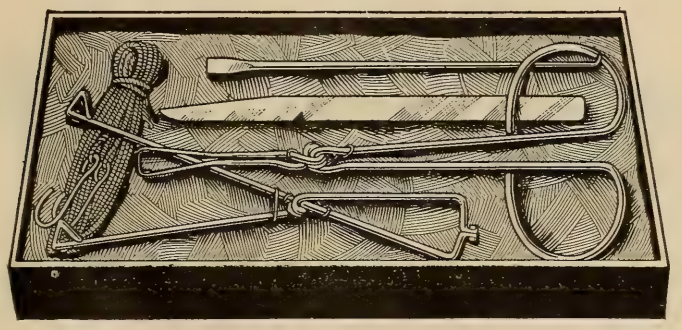
This set is put up in a neat box, packed in cotton and contains the Automatic Remover as illustrated on page 40, and the Humane Spreader as shown on page 41, the new design of operating knife made from imported Swedish band saw steel, the combination hook and probe, together with the necessary hooks and cords for fastening the bird. These tools are the very best workmanship and are made from Bessemer steel and imported German spring steel. They cost a little more, but are worth it. Sent postpaid with full and complete instructions. **Price, via parcels post, prepaid.....$3.50**

READ GUARANTEE ON PAGE 69.

A $5.00 Set of Capon Tools Worth The Money

No. 11, New Model.

A MONEY MAKING



SET OF CAPON TOOLS

TESTED (PATENTED 1911-12) TESTED
(No Extra Charge on that Account.)

This set will please the most exacting. It contains the New Model Remover, illustrated on page 43; also the Humane Spreader shown on page 41. The new design, thin bladed knife, seven inches long. The combination hook and probe, together with the necessary cords and attachments for securing the bird. Finished like all of our tools in the very best nickel plate and polished. Together with full and complete instructions, fully illustrated, packed in cotton in neat box and sent via parcels post, prepaid **$5.00**

No. 9, New Model.

This set is the same as No. 11, except that it has the common coil spring spreader instead of the Humane Spreader. **Price, via parcels post, prepaid..$4.00**

We recommend the George Beuoy No. 10 Caponizing Sets for the use of most people. It is the set that most poultrymen who know buy. It gives great satisfaction.

Professionals' and Veterinarians' Combination Caponizing Sets

No. 15 Sets.

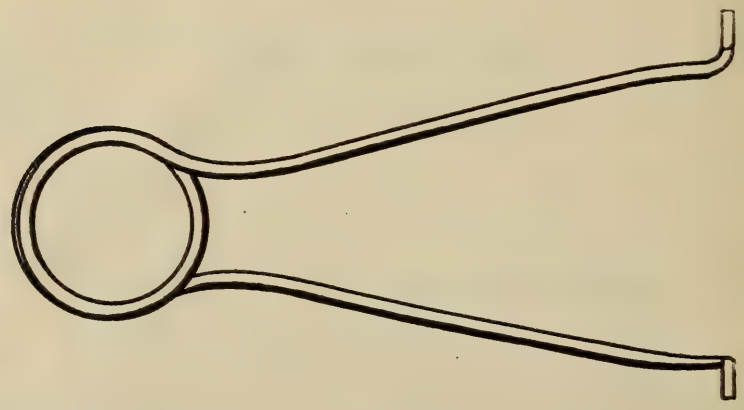
This set of tools is intended to meet the demand and requirements of those that intend to make a business of caponizing and for those that wish to have a set of tools that leaves nothing to be desired. The instruments that go into this set are the same high grade tools that are put into our other sets. It sells for more money on account that it contains more instruments than are in any one of the other sets. In this set we are putting one instrument of all our different makes as follows: The Automatic Remover, the New Model Remover, the Humane Spreader, the common coil spring Spreader, one Operating Knife, a set of hooks and cords for fastening the bird, the Combinatioon Probe and Hook, together with one copy of "What's a Capon and Why?" All packed in cotton in a neat box and sent postpaid. **Price, via parcel post, prepaid.....$7.50**

Instructions for sending money and address on page 69.

George Beuoy Capon Tools
Fifty Years In Advance

No. 1. Hooks and cords for fastening the fowl during the operation. The hooks are for fastening the cords about the fowl's legs and wings and saves tieing a knot each time. **Price, postpaid**.....25c

No. 2. Operating knife for separating the ribs and removing the testicles. Also an excellent knife for killing all kinds of poultry for market. Made from the best grade of imported Swedish band saw steel, will hold a razor edge. Finished in polished nickle. **Price, postpaid**.....50c



No. 3. Common Spring Spreader. Made from the best grade of spring steel. Adjusted to spread birds of one pound and half to two pounds in weight. Can be regulated as to strength by bending the arms of the spring to suit. Finished in polished nickle. **Price, postpaid**.....50c

No. 4. Combined Hook and Probe. The sharp hook end for making the opening in the tissue covering the intestines so that the testicles may be plainly seen. The flat probe end for pushing the intestines back in case it is necessary, so as to have a clear view of the work to be done. This is a mighty handy instrument to use in dressing any kind of a wound. Cotton may be wrapped about the hook end for wiping up blood or for cleaning an old sore. Farmers will find this instrument especially useful in removing screw worms from barb wire cuts. Made from the best grade of open hearth steel, heavily plated and polished. **Price, postpaid**.....50c

Remember These Tools Are Sold Subject to Your Approval

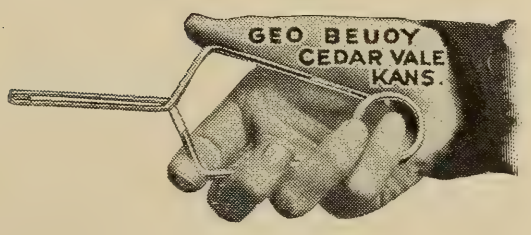
Tested—Guaranteed.

Order a set or a single instrument. When it comes, look it over and try it out. Then if it is not up to your expectations in every way, return it to us within a reasonable time and we will refund your money, or if you prefer send 10 cents in stamps and we will send them C. O. D. via parcels post and you can just pay the mail carrier for them.

Please do not send personal checks. We have to pay exchange on them.

Remit by Bank Draft, Postoffice Money Order or Express Order. We have one of the largest Poultry Farms in the country—160 acres devoted to the raising of chickens for profit exclusively. We will take pleasure in answering any or all questions that you may care to ask. More than that, they will be answered by a man who knows what he is talking about, a man who is making good raising chickens. Address and make all moneys payable to

GEORGE BEUOY, Cedar Vale, Kan.



"SODA-NUX-INE," THE $400 POULTRY REMEDY.

I have a POULTRY REMEDY that I want you to know about. It has done me a lot of good, and if I did not know about this preventive and cure I would quit the poultry business at once. It is not a patented article and is the only drug that I know of that has any noticeable effect on poultry.

F. W. BROCKMAN COMMISSION CO.

Marketing Agents For Growers and Associations
Fruits and Produce

Eggs, Butter, Poultry, Game

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14th, 1914.

Mr. Geo. Beuoy,
Cedar Vale, Kas.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your favor of the 12th, attaching letter from Mr. E. A. Morse at Marissa, Ill. In reply will say that you are certainly rendering the country and the farmers a great service by teaching them to caponize. There never is a sufficient quantity of capons on sale to meet the demand, and the prices that are being paid for capons, ought to indicate to the poultry raiser that his money is best obtained through using his male birds for caponizing, as it stands to reason that at a time when people have had a surfeit of turkey, they want a better meat.

We handle a great many during the season, and prices usually range from 16 to 20 cents per pound for live, and from 18 to 25 cents for dressed capons. However, of course they must be genuine capons and not slips to bring top figures.

If you have the names of any capon raisers that you desire us to get in touch with, send them to us. As stated the market is never over-loaded, so let them come.

Yours very truly,

F. W. BROCKMAN COM. CO.

FWB/M.

"CHICKEN"

SODA-NUX-INE

"MEDICINE"

GEORGE BEUOY, OF THE FAMOUS DINGLEY DELL FARM, SAYS:

MY SUCCESS as a Poultry-Raiser and Farmer is based on the virtues of SODA-NUX-INE. Without a supply of it on hand I would not attempt to raise chickens or other fowls. Composed of Sodium-Sulphite, Nux Vomica and Quinine—proved remedies used both by the Medical and Veterinarian professions —prepared by the world's best and greatest chemists.

It is not a new wrinkle, patented, and sold for more than it is worth on that account. I have often told the public, and written in my articles published in various large and popular papers, of the good qualities and cures of this compound. I have found that the poultry raiser often has troubles in getting the drugs fresh and in right proportions. To be of any value this preparation must be kept air-tight. If it is exposed to the air it will slack exactly as lime does. Then it is no good and has no value as a poultry remedy or cure. It is on that account I have used chemically pure drugs made as required and put up in air-tight capsules, a proper dose to each capsule, so that it will keep indefinitely and hold its strength.

SODA-NUX-INE is a blood remedy and is a real cure or preventive, used in any disease where there is a secretion or pus as one of the symptoms, such as Roup, Chicken Pox, Sore Head, Colds, Looseness of Bowels, White Diarrhoea and so-called Cholera. The attempt of the fowl to rid its system of impurities in the form of pus is the chief sign of the above diseases, as is shown by the discharge at nose, in the droppings or unhealthy sores.

SODA-NUX-INE purifies the blood and the disease quickly disappears. Given occasionally at regular intervals and your birds will not contract any of the above diseases, even if exposed to them.

SODA-NUX-INE is a dry powder put up in air-tight capsules. The small size capsule makes a gallon of medicine of the proper strength for your birds to drink, and this size is intended for small flocks of fifty birds or less. The large sixe capsules are the proper size to make an ordinary water bucket full of medicine, or from two and a half to three gallons, and is intended for flocks of more than fifty birds. Best results are obtained by giving it in the drinking water. SODA-NUX-INE does not color the water and the birds like it. Nature seems to tell them it is good for them. They will drink just what they require of it. You do not have to handle the birds at all. It may be given in ground feed if you prefer, using a gallon of ground feed instead of the drinking water. Mix the medicine with feed while both are dry and then moisten slightly so that none will be lost.

DIRECTIONS FOR SICK BIRDS.

DOSE—For sick birds dissolve one small capsule to each gallon of drinking water or a large capsule to each three gallons, being sure the birds get no other water to drink. Keep it before them all the time until well. The bird will regulate the proper amount it requires itself. If they are hot and feverish they will drink a lot of it; if not so sick they will not drink so much. Nature will attend to the proper amount the bird should drink of the medicine.

A PREVENTIVE FOR WELL BIRDS.

As a preventive for well birds give it once every two weeks. The same strength as for sick birds, keeping it before the well fowls for three deys at a time once every two weeks. Be sure they have no other water "those three days." Or mix with ground feed as explained above, if impossible to give in water.

In connection with this remedy it will be necessary to clean up and to use a disinfectant in and around the roosting and feeding quarters. For this purpose use lime and use it liberally. Get a barrel of lime and slack it; to each barrel of lime use a gallon of crude carbolic acid. Mix the acid in the slacked lime while it is in doughy state and then add water to make a good whitewash and put it on liberally inside the house, outside and all over and around. Soak the ground with this mixture. This mixture will also rid the hen house of Mites, Bedbugs, Ticks, Lice and all Vermin and will be a great aid in getting rid of any disease.

PRICE.

Small size capsules, box of 20.....50c
Large size capsules, box of 25.....$1.00

Sent postpaid to any address if your dealer does not have them.

The Palco State Bank

Palco Kansas

Mr. George Beuoy,
Capon King,
America.

Dear Sir:-

Last season I purchased from you direct a set of your No. 10 "Automatic-Safe" $3.50 set of capon tools.

I caponized forty-three birds altogether but only twenty-nine with the tools you made. The first set I used was a Pilling Special for which I paid $4.00 out of the twenty birds I used this set on, I killed six and the rest that lived practically all turned out to be "SLIPS". Using your tools I did not kill a single bird, and only had a few slips.

What I like about the "George Beuoy Tools" is their simplicity and ease of operation. They can be used by any poultry raiser without previous experience or surgical skill, and they are the ones who most need these tools. I wouldn't trade my set of "George Beuoy" tools for a wagon load of the other kinds so far as the use of them is concerned. Beuoy tools are made for the work. The others are play things.

I shipped thirty-nine birds to Richard Butler Produce Co., Kansas City, Mo.. and they netted me almost $35.00. They were mixed stock and not very good, owing to a shortage of feed, they only weighed 6 pounds each. I kept several capons thinking to try them at mothering my little chicks. To my surprise as well as to others who saw them, every capon took as naturally to his task as though he had been cut out out for it. They did a much more satisfactory job than most hens would do. Capons are to my mind the easiest and most satisfactory to brood little chicks. I do not raise but one to two hundred chicks each season and it solves an important problem for me. I believe it would be just as advantageous if followed on a large scale.

Yours truly,
J. W. CHAS. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Cashier.

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